

Angola Reported to Mount Offensive Against Rebels

By John Danton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Angola, reacting to military gains by anti-government rebels, has begun a major counteroffensive, according to diplomats and other authorities in Europe.

These authorities, who include Portuguese and African officials, said, however, that the rebels may have become too powerful for Angola to defeat.

According to reports from Portugal, which ruled Angola until 1975, Angolan government troops, backed by Cuban soldiers estimated by Western officials to number 25,000, apparently scored some initial successes against the guerrilla forces led by Jonas Savimbi.

But the officials said that the guerrilla group, the National

Union for the Total Independence of Angola, had extended its operations beyond the southeastern quarter of the country that it has long occupied, mounting excursions into the northern diamond-producing region and coming within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of the capital, Luanda.

A high-ranking Portuguese official familiar with the country's battles against independence fighters in the early 1970s, reported that the guerrilla group recently made hit-and-run attacks on the main road and railway system linking Luanda with Malanje, 120 miles to the east.

"That never happened to us when we were there," he said. "The MPLA is much more of a military force than we were." MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, runs the government in Luanda.

Angola does not often issue visas to Western correspondents, so it is difficult to get first-hand information about the fighting.

Authorities in Lisbon report that half a dozen or so former Portuguese officers have been aiding the Angolan government in the fight against the Savimbi group for the last year.

In addition to its civil war with the rebels, Angola has become embroiled in the conflict being waged over South-West Africa, or Namibia, on its southern border.

South Africa, which rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, has occupied part of southern Angola since 1981 in an effort to root out guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

In a recent campaign in the southern Angolan province of Cu-

nene, South African forces fought not only Namibian guerrillas but also Angolans and Cubans, according to officials in Pretoria.

The five-week South African drive, which reached several hundred miles inside Angola, is over, and South Africa says it has pulled back its troops.

A report carried Thursday by the Portuguese news agency from the island of Cape Verde said South African and Angolan delegations had arrived there for talks. The Angolans denied the report.

Mr. Savimbi's rebels, believed to include about 5,000 well-trained guerrillas and perhaps 20,000 inadequately armed followers, also receive backing from South Africa.

This complicates diplomatic efforts to end the wars. Both South Africa and the United States are

insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola as part of an overall settlement that would lead to independence for Namibia.

But as Mr. Savimbi's forces expand their territory, the Angolan government becomes more dependent upon the Cubans.

The Angolan government offensive is apparently designed to check a rebel drive that began in November and was timed for the rainy season that lasts until April and usually favors the guerrillas. The key engagements are being fought in the lush and heavily populated central plateau, including the provinces of Huambo and Bié.

"It's an all-out offensive," said a Portuguese source. "They say they are confident they will be able to push Mr. Savimbi down to the south and cripple him forever."



Jonas Savimbi

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S., Soviet to Resume Vienna Talks

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States has agreed to a Soviet-suggested resumption of talks on reduction of conventional troops in central Europe, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday. The talks are to resume March 16 in Vienna.

Any breakthrough at the talks, officially dealing with mutual, balanced force reductions between the Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, could ease relations between Moscow and Washington, some U.S. analysts contend. But administration sources said that President Ronald Reagan has ruled out for now a new initiative at the talks.

Mr. Shultz said that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union had proposed the new date for resuming conventional arms negotiations during their discussions in Stockholm on Wednesday. He added that Mr. Gromyko had "declined to set a date for the resumption of strategic arms talks" in Geneva, recessed after Moscow walked out following the deployment last month of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

U.K. Said to Concede Hong Kong Rule

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has in principle conceded the sovereignty and control of Hong Kong to China after 1997 when the lease runs out on the colony, according to a report here.

The Sunday Times newspaper said the British concession came on instructions from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last month after talks stalled on Britain's original demand to retain administration of the colony indefinitely after 1997. Mrs. Thatcher was advised that since it was impossible for Britain to defend Hong Kong it was better to accept Chinese demands and get the best guarantees possible from Beijing, the report said.

In return for sovereignty and control of Hong Kong, China has drawn up a plan that would allow the colony's commercial life to continue, the newspaper said. The Foreign Office and Mrs. Thatcher had no comment on the report, and a government spokesman reiterated Britain's position since the outset that the talks were "confidential and best conducted in secret."

Queen's Speech Criticized by Rightist

LONDON (UPI) — Enoch Powell, a rightist member of Parliament, has set off a furor by asserting that a speech of Queen Elizabeth II implies that she cares more about a "vociferous minority" of nonwhite immigrants than about white Britons.

Mr. Powell, a former Conservative cabinet minister who is now a member of the Northern Ireland-based Ulster Union party, said in a speech Friday that the queen's Christmas Day broadcast to the British Commonwealth was "pregnant with peril for the future." He said that he was not criticizing the queen personally but the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who, he said, seemed afraid for the queen "to speak as a Christian monarch to a Christian people or as the British monarch to the British nation."

The Buckingham Palace spokesman, Michael Shea, said in response to the assertion that the queen wrote her own speech and delivered it as head of the Commonwealth, not as the queen of Britain alone. In the televised speech, which featured film of her recent trip to India and showed her with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the queen said the world's greatest problem was "the gap between rich and poor countries."

Honduras Rejects Report on Copter

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (WP) — The Honduran government said that a Honduran Army commander fabricated an account that the U.S. Army helicopter shot down recently near the Nicaraguan border had planned to fly over the border area.

A senior government spokesman, who asked that he not be identified, said he was not sure who Colonel Danilo Ferrera invented his account, forged a radio message that supported it, showed the message to reporters Wednesday, and later convinced an air force lieutenant in Tegucigalpa to say the radio message was sent from an air base in Tegucigalpa. Disciplinary action was expected to be taken against Colonel Ferrera, government sources said.

The colonel's account conflicted with the U.S. government's version that the pilot had no intention of traveling near the tense border, which U.S. aircraft are required to avoid by at least five miles. U.S. officials contend that the aircraft had strayed because of pilot error. Nicaraguan forces shot and killed the helicopter's pilot after he made an emergency landing just inside Honduras on Jan. 11.

Libyan Diplomat Is Shot in Rome

ROME (UPI) — Two elegantly dressed gunmen carrying pistols in plastic bags shot and seriously wounded the Libyan ambassador to Italy outside his home in a suburban neighborhood, the police said.

Firing silencer-equipped pistols, the men shot Ammar el-Taggazy, 43, three times Saturday on the entrance ramp to the garage of his apartment building, the police said. The gunman escaped.

Mr. Taggazy was reported in "very serious" condition Sunday with wounds in the head, abdomen and shoulder. An anonymous caller telephoned The Associated Press in London, saying a group called Al-Borkan — "The Volcano" — was responsible. The group appeared to be a hitherto unknown organization in the Arab world. Newspapers in Beirut said they had never heard of it.

Israeli Cabinet Agrees on Budget Cuts

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Israeli cabinet agreed Sunday evening on a 1984 budget totaling more than \$20 billion dollars but including a cut of \$169 million in military spending.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orag said the new total budgeted for Israel's defense, just under \$6 billion, "will definitely not affect the combat capability of the armed forces." The defense minister, Moshe Arens, had balked at such a reduction in his budget and, with the Education Ministry also fighting cuts, had been holding up approval of the overall budget.

The deputy prime minister, David Levy, said the ministers were now drawing up an "overall economic adjustment program, which will reduce the standard of living but not to the extent that the public will not be able to bear." Railroad workers, engineers in the Israeli aircraft industry and Defense Ministry employees are on strike in support of demands for compensation over wage erosion. The rail strike, entering its second week, is hurting exports and costing Israel's phosphate industry \$1 million dollars daily, officials said.

Police Chase Gdansk Demonstrators

GDANSK, Poland (UPI) — Riot police chased Solidarity supporters through the streets of Gdansk on Sunday during a demonstration by 3,000 people that erupted after Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union movement, appeared at a special mass.

The mass at St. Mary's Cathedral was celebrated by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, who earlier met with Mr. Walesa and lauded the bravery of the people of Gdansk, where the now-banned union was established in 1980.

Chanting "Down with food price hikes" and "There is no freedom without Solidarity," a crowd of 3,000 surged from the cathedral through the streets of the seaport toward the Lenin Shipyard, home of Solidarity. The police turned back the crowd as it neared the shipyard and chased scores more who tried to break through to a monument to workers killed in 1970 riots.

For the Record

Pope John Paul II is planning to visit Argentina, Chile, Peru and possibly other South American countries at the end of this year, but no dates have been set, Vatican sources said Friday. (UPI)

Stokely Carmichael, a leading U.S. black power advocate in the 1960s, was banned Sunday from entering Britain to start a speaking tour, the Home Office said Sunday, because his presence "would not be conducive of the public good." He had arrived from Nigeria and left aboard a flight to Washington. (AP)

Police in Santiago, Chile, used truncheons and water cannon Saturday to halt an anti-government demonstration by about 700 youths. The protest occurred after a Mass in a Santiago cathedral to mark the second anniversary of the death of former President Eduardo Frei. (UPI)

A prison fight in Rome was fired this month for not meeting a Fascist-era height requirement, can have her job back, Justice Minister Mino Martinazzoli said Sunday. Antonella Cieselli was dismissed when her employers found that she was 4.5 centimeters (1.8 inches) shorter than the minimum 1.60 meters (5 feet 2 inches) required under a 1940 law. (Reuters)

President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria named Abdelmalik Boutouba Sunday as prime minister of a new government that, officials said, would seek to promote efficiency in the economy. Mr. Boutouba is noted for having liberalized the strict socialism of the late Houari Boumedienne, Colonel Chadli's predecessor. (AP)

Four French farmers were charged Sunday with arson after damaging state property after pork producers rampaged through regional government offices last week, a prosecutor in the Brittany town of Brest said Sunday. The protest came after a sharp decline in pork prices. (Reuters)

Temperatures dropped to 40 degrees below zero centigrade (minus 40 Fahrenheit) Sunday in Chester, Massachusetts, and Guilford, Mass. Dallas International Airport outside Washington dropped to a record low of minus 22 degrees centigrade (minus 8 Fahrenheit), while New York City recorded minus 22 centigrade (minus 9 degrees Fahrenheit).

Hassan Cites Conditions For Cairo in Islam Body

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco has confirmed that Egypt's return to the Islamic Conference Organization, decided on by the 42-member grouping after four days of talks, would not be without conditions.

A communiqué at the end of the meeting Thursday did not mention conditions for such a return by Egypt, which was suspended from the organization almost five years ago for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

But the king later confirmed reports in some Moroccan newspapers that Cairo would have to agree "to adhere to the principles, rules, and decisions of the Islamic Conference Organization," including a repudiation of the Camp David accords.

King Hassan indicated that Egypt's peace treaty with Israel should no longer stand in the way of Cairo's readmittance to the organization.

"For Egypt, Camp David is dead," King Hassan said. "This is so because it has obtained all its fruits. Egypt has recovered its occupied territories. It recovered its petroleum. Because of this, the substance of Camp David has been drained."

"Formally, the treaty remains," the king continued. "It is difficult, of course, to tear up treaties."

King Hassan quoted Mr. Mubarak as telling him at the UN General Assembly in New York: "Camp David remains alive only in the minds of the Arabs. In our

country, in Egypt, it is drained of its substance because Egypt obtained, thanks to Camp David, what it wanted."

King Hassan's account of Egypt's view of its commitments, not only to Israel but also to the United States, which sponsored the negotiations at Camp David and the treaty that ensued, was made at a news conference Friday.

The king said a committee of the foreign ministers of Guinea, Pakistan and Iraq, as well as Habib Chatti of Tunisia, secretary general of the Islamic conference, had been chosen to visit Mr. Mubarak and decide whether Egypt met the conditions to rejoin the organization. All favored Egypt's return at the conference.

Delegation leaders from Syria, Libya and South Yemen left the conference Thursday to protest the decision to restore Egypt's membership.

In a vote that was unusual in a body that normally decides by consensus, the three were reported to have cast blank ballots. Seven members were said to have abstained, while 32 voted in favor. Those abstaining included Algeria, Tunisia and Benin.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, gave strong support to the readmission of Egypt by pointing out that the Islamic meeting in 1981 in Mecca and Tais, Saudi Arabia, which followed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, had never formally expelled Egypt.

Conference sources said Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo last month was decisive in creating the swing in Egypt's favor here.



SNOWED UNDER — Drivers near Inverness, Scotland, were stranded in deep snow drifts after blizzards struck the country Sunday. Rail passengers were also marooned.

Slow Progress Seen on East-West Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

smiling at the end of the meeting, the first comprehensive high-level review by the two countries in 15 months.

In short, it seemed as if the seeds had been planted for lessening tensions. But Mr. Shultz believes that any improvement in relations will be slow and incremental.

The two sides have engaged in increasingly exaggerated rhetoric toward each other over the past few years; the Geneva negotiations on reductions of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe have in effect been suspended by the Russian walkout in November; and there seems no area, even in fields such as cultural exchanges or trade,

where visible cooperation has not ebbed.

At the same time, there is nothing resembling a Berlin problem, a Cuban missile crisis or even a Middle East confrontation that threatens to involve the superpowers.

Nevertheless, the lack of concord between Moscow and Washington provokes fears, particularly in Europe, and has prompted a desire among foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact to return to at least the atmosphere of détente.

For Moscow, Mr. Reagan's decision to raise the level of discourse forces important policy decisions. The Kremlin must decide first whether Mr. Reagan is sincere when he says he wants real cooperation. Then they must try to determine whether working with him, and thereby enhancing his chances for re-election, will produce the results Moscow wants.

Mr. Shultz said last week that in his talks with Mr. Gromyko "we made one headway" in bringing the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table in Geneva.

The Soviet Union did indicate that it would probably be ready to resume negotiations in Vienna on conventional force reductions in Europe, but that was more a concession to the Western Europeans than to the United States.

The determination of NATO to proceed with deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, in the absence of any negotiated limit, forces Moscow to decide whether to seek some way to resume talks that could produce a smaller number of U.S. missiles than the 32 that NATO plans to deploy, or to wait until the U.S. elections are over and hope that a Democratic victory would follow a different policy.

But Moscow must also consider that the decision to install the missiles was first reached by a Democrat, President Jimmy Carter, and is not one that a new president could easily scrap.

High U.S. interest rates drive up European interest rates as well, she said, thus slowing down European and particularly British economic growth. The effect, she added, is that "when we're trying to recover, we've got this thing pulling us back."

Did she tell Mr. Reagan how much of a problem he was causing her?

"I'm not known for being reticent about my views," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Turning to domestic issues: Mrs. Thatcher said that Britain was sitting on a "social-security time bomb" and that she therefore felt it essential to reconsider the whole web of public benefits he built up since the end of World War II.

Mrs. Thatcher made it clear for the first time that she had every intention of seeking a third term. She was re-elected with an increased majority last June and will probably not have to seek re-election again before 1987.

Mr. Smith said that public interest in privacy reached a peak in the period 1975 to 1977, when abuses of government power were uncovered in the congressional investigations of the Watergate scandals and activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. That resulted in the creation of the Privacy Protection Study Commission, which issued a national report in 1977.

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Washington is the natural base for Mr. Smith. The Congressional Record, court decisions and obscure regulations published in the Federal Register are the raw materials of his newsletter. Occasionally a congressional hearing about privacy abuses by government and private industry will lure him out of his office. Often he gets up from officials who share his concerns.

One bit of uncomputer technology that Mr. Smith has devoted many articles to is the polygraph, or lie detector, a device designed to measure the stress felt by a subject

Shultz Warns Of U.S. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

days of intensive artillery rocket duels in the hills overlooking Beirut in which 32 persons were killed and more than 100 injured.

The east wing of the presidential palace at Baghdad, just east of Beirut, sustained severe damage when it was hit by seven shells on Saturday, President Gemayel, who was in his office at the time, was not hurt, nor was any of his staff.

A spokesman for Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party said Druze forces aimed their rockets at the palace after the army's long-range artillery pounded Mr. Jumblat's ancestral home in Mukhtara, deep in the Chuf mountains.

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when asked a series of questions. The polygraph is now routinely used within the CIA and the National Security Agency to try to anticipate security problems.

Last year the Reagan administration issued a directive expanding the use of the polygraph for investigating the unauthorized disclosures of sensitive information, but Congress recently approved legislation postponing these procedures until this spring.

"Government and business use this pernicious technology in a way to convince people that machines can do something that people cannot, that machines can get into someone's brain," Mr. Smith said.

"I agree with those who describe polygraphs as 20th-century witchcraft, a modern version of the medieval world's trial by fire."

Mr. Smith is critical of how government has responded to the challenge of the new technology.

"The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Warren Burger has taken a restrictive view about privacy rights," he said.

"If the invasion did not occur in the marital bedroom, the court

Thatcher Backs New Policy By Allies Toward Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

tions for his action, questioning not only whether Americans were in any real peril on the island but also whether the airstrip was a menace and whether a Communist government in Grenada posed any threat.

She said she had managed to coexist in the Commonwealth with a Communist prime minister of Grenada, and she declared skeptically, apropos of the oft-stated contention that the island is in the "backyard" of the United States, "Grenada is as far from the States as Cairo is from London."

But Mrs. Thatcher insisted that, contrary to previous reports, she had not been offended by the president's failure to consult her until the invasion was about to begin and it was too late to call it off.

Recalling the war in the Falklands, she said: "I have had my soldiers in the field and been responsible for it. I know what it's like."

The prime minister's strongest criticism was reserved for U.S. economic policies, in particular for high interest rates. She said high rates were caused by people "putting a question mark over how long these enormous deficits can go on."

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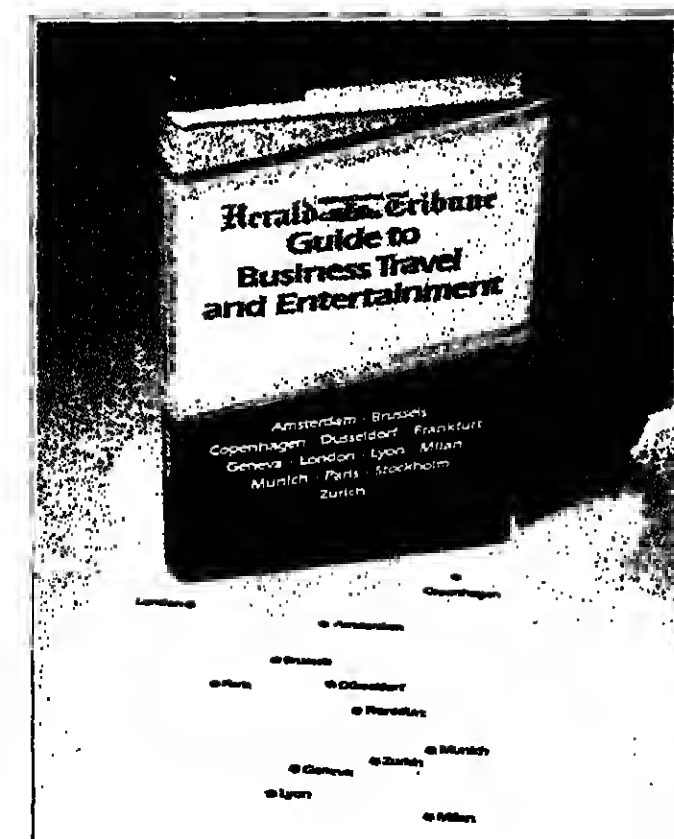
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\$40 Million Worth Of Clean Consciences

A one-time amnesty for Massachusetts tax evaders brought in \$40 million to the state and cleansed the consciences of 60,000 taxpayers in a three-month experiment that ended last week. State officials called the response "extraordinary."

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, suggested the federal government try one too.

"I believe it is clear from the tax amnesty results of the tax amnesty in Massachusetts," Mr. O'Neill declared, "that there are probably millions of citizens who are voluntarily coming forward to pay back taxes in exchange for amnesty from penal charges for amnesty from penal charges for amnesty from penal charges."

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Case to Appeal Finding on Equal Similar Jobs

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Former Vice President Walter Mondale, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said Thursday that there was a "failure to enforce the law" in the case of Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds, who was paid \$195,000 a year, was found to be paid more than other employees doing similar work. The finding was made in a report by the Justice Department's Office of Inspector General, which was released last week.

Second, the lawyers said, it was difficult to assess the value of the work. The report said that the Justice Department's Office of Inspector General found that Mr. Reynolds' pay was not equal to that of other employees doing similar work. The finding was made in a report by the Justice Department's Office of Inspector General, which was released last week.

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Communists and Unions Press French Leaders To End Austerity Policy

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid growing unemployment and signs of new labor unrest, the Communist Party of France and most of the trade unions in the country have actively begun to pressure the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand to reverse its policy of austerity in favor of an expansionist and "buy-French" approach to industrial policy.

Georges Marchais, the party's general secretary, warned in a television interview that the government's austerity policy was leading the economy "right into catastrophe" and that "we are not going to become a rubber stamp" within the government and the National Assembly.

Although Mr. Marchais said it was "enough" that his party leave the government, political and diplomatic observers said that his statements Friday reflected a new tough line on the government's industrial policy, notably with regard to eliminating jobs in ailing sectors of the economy, such as steel, coal and shipbuilding.

In a detailed report to the party's general committee, Mr. Marchais said, "On our fundamental policy... we say: no firing, not another jobless person."

But Pierre Bérégovoy, the minister of social affairs, rejected the stand in a radio interview Saturday, stating, "By holding back on mutations, one gets locked into a dead end... There can be no durable solution for employment if our companies are not competitive."

But a senior Socialist Party figure said privately that the French labor scene "may heat up very fast, and may even turn violent... Clearly, Marchais was positioning himself as a man who is listening."

According to French government statistics, there are now more than 2.2 million unemployed, and the numbers, after having remained stable for several months, are rising. Unemployment will reach three million by the end of the year, according to some union estimates.

In what is widely expected to become a new test case of government intentions, large unions have called for major demonstrations by shipyard workers Tuesday in an effort to reverse the government's

plan to dismiss several thousand workers in the industry. The unions are insisting on new government-backed subsidies, and the cancellation of the recent order by Delmas-Vieljeux, a private shipowner, to buy four freighters in Yugoslavia.

"The ships should be ordered in our yards," an official of the General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, said, noting that last year French shipowners ordered only three of 21 ships from domestic yards.

A government decision on the Delmas-Vieljeux request to order the ships in Yugoslavia is expected Monday. "We are negotiating hard to find a compromise," said a senior government official involved in the discussions. "Yet we cannot appear protectionist, or talk too loudly about pursuing a 'buy-French' policy as the Communists and unions are urging."

Commenting on the session, an adviser to Mr. Le Pen, secretary for public administration, and union leaders representing seven million public-sector employees ended inconclusively.

"They were police," said one of the union officials, "but came up with no specific proposals for wage increases, and no new meeting has been scheduled."

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Georges Marchais

Johnny Weissmuller, Star of Tarzan Films, Dies at 79 in Acapulco

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Johnny Weissmuller, 79, the Olympic swimming champion who went on to movie fame as Tarzan of the Jungle, died Friday at his home in Acapulco, Mexico, a funeral home spokesman said.

Mr. Weissmuller suffered a series of strokes in 1977 and had a history of heart disease. He had been an invalid since 1979. He moved to Mexico that year.

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Panteleimon Ponomarenko, Soviet Guerrilla Leader

NEW YORK (NYT) — Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko, 81, a Soviet guerrilla leader in World War II who rose to national prominence in the last five years of Stalin's rule, died Wednesday, the official press agency Tass reported in Moscow.

Mr. Ponomarenko served as the Communist Party leader of the Byelorussian republic, got caught up in Kremlin infighting before and after Stalin's death in 1953, was removed from political authority by Khrushchev, and ended his career in virtual exile as a diplomat before retiring in 1962.

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Johnny Weissmuller

U.S. May Buy Copters To Block a Sale to Iran

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has set aside \$110 million to buy 11 Italian-made helicopters, obsolete by U.S. Army standards, because the aircraft might otherwise end up in Iran, according to knowledgeable administration officials.

The CH-47 Chinook transport helicopters were part of a \$425 million order that the Shah of Iran placed with the aircraft manufacturer Agusta. Since the Shah was overthrown in 1979, the United States has pressed Agusta not to export to demands from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government to consummate the sale.

Some U.S. government and industry officials said they believed the matter was settled several years ago, when the United States arranged for Egypt to buy 15 Chinooks from Agusta. But the manufacturer more recently told the Pentagon that 11 helicopters from the original order remained on the lot, officials said, and the company threatened to sell them to Iran.

U.S. officials said they believed that Agusta, because of legal restrictions and its desire to maintain friendly relations with Washington, would not follow through on that threat. But they said they decided the army should purchase the 11 Chinooks anyway because it was the fair thing to do and in order to keep peace with the Italian government.

If purchased, the large, twin-engine CH-47s will have to be upgraded with improved engines, transmissions, rotor blades and lift capacity by the Boeing Vertol Co. in Pennsylvania. Each upgrading

costs about \$6 million, a Vertol spokesman said recently.

U.S. officials stressed that, while \$110 million has been set aside in the still-unpublished 1985 budget, no deal has been struck with Agusta. They said the army may try to buy the aircraft for less than \$110 million or may press Agusta to help pay for the upgrading.

They also said that the 11 new helicopters would go to the end of a line of about 400 Chinooks in the U.S. inventory awaiting upgrading at Vertol. By the time their turn comes, the officials said, the Italian helicopters might be due for scheduled overhaul anyway, and so the extra cost would not be as great.

The decision by top defense officials to authorize the purchase was intended to soothe disgruntled Italian leaders who, like many other Europeans, are convinced that the "two-way street" they seek in arms trade with the United States is tilted in Washington's favor.

But the negotiations also have had to soothe the army, which did not want the purchase to count against its modernization programs, and Boeing Vertol, which worried that the Agusta sale might cut into its business.

Pentagon officials said they hoped they solved these problems during last-minute budget deliberations by finding \$110 million without cutting into the army's request. It could not be learned where that money came from, but the amount is small compared with the department's \$305-billion request or the army's \$78-billion request.

The Shah originally ordered 50 helicopters, including spare parts and support, for \$425 million, and paid a substantial deposit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Missile Debate

I agree with the Washington Post editorial "Eastern Europe's Missiles" (IHT, Dec. 30) condemning new Soviet nuclear weapons deployment in East European countries as a violation of their sovereignty. But I disagree that there is a "crucial difference" in the way cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are being deployed in Western Europe.

The editorial says the Western deployment followed "full and open debate and democratic choice." But the NATO decision was made behind closed doors, and a full and open debate has still not been held in most countries. None of the ruling party MPs showed up for the scheduled Italian parliamentary "debate" lasted only several hours in a virtually (20 MPs) empty chamber (others showed up only for the vote). The Danish parliament had a full debate recently and voted against deployment.

And where is the people's "democratic choice"? That the majority in every West European country (except perhaps France), including all in which deployment is scheduled, opposes the new weapons has been known for two years, demonstrated by public opinion polls in which the question was asked directly.

The deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe seems to fly in the face of full and open debate and democratic choice by the people.

WILLIAM MOYER, London

There was no "open debate" or "democratic choice" before NATO's 1979 decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. It is precisely the furtiveness of the whole operation of missile deployment in Europe and the absence of prior democratic discussion that have caused alarm among thinking Europeans and carried the peace movement in the East and West from strength to strength. This trend — provided we survive — will continue until the missiles are withdrawn and Europe becomes a nuclear-free zone.

K.G. KNIGHT, Leeds, England

A Bridge Abroad

Regarding "China Courts Emigrants for Funds, Know-How" (IHT, Jan. 9) by Christopher S. Wren:

The term "huagiao" for overseas Chinese does not mean "bridge to China" as claimed by your correspondent. In fact, the term denotes "Chinese sojourning (abroad)" or "Chinese residing (abroad)" — the Chinese character in this term being different from the identically pronounced "qiao" for "bridge." The character for the "qiao" of the

sojourner incorporates the symbol for "person," and that for bridge the symbol for "wood," a natural material for bridges.

Apart from etymology, present parlance in the People's Republic would most likely refer to "fatherland/motherland" when talking of such overseas Chinese.

HANS E. DULDNER, Vienna

Greece and Turkey

Regarding "Greek-Turkish Suspicions Resurging Along Border" (IHT, Dec. 29):

I was surprised to read what is reported about Greek-Turkish relations. Having lived in both countries, I have never felt what the report attempted to explain. I think that the populations of both Turkey and Greece have other worries: it is only the politicians, the press and other suspicious powers who have tried to deprive the Greeks and the Turks of the friendship they both need and desire.

GEORGE J. BESL, Athens

Vis-a-Vis

The Washington Post editorial "The Gatekeepers Again" (IHT, Jan. 10) states, "Any of us can travel to Western Europe without visas of any kind." Maybe Washington editorial writers can, but in most countries, ordinary slobos will have visas stamped in our passports which limit our stay, usually to six months. We may also be questioned about the purpose and length of our visit and our solvency, and a visa can be refused.

AL HIX, London

The query, "Why then must America be so embarrassingly restrictive?" is a good one.

CRAIG LERBEKMO, Edmonton, Alberta

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Critical Opinion Pravda Satirizes Reagan's Folk Tale at U.S. Request In Soviet Version, 'Jim' and 'Sally' Are Poor, Afraid

pent bound victims of Western, Federal Suppression, and further consideration of the by the appellate court. The still in effect.

West's Federal Suppression the standard reference to opinions of the federal courts. But West is a private party and, like all other companies and individuals, normally free to publish official opinion it chooses.

Judge Winner's opinion stating that his views were not, because not all the law is harshly critical the division lawyers. Steven L. Thomas D. Blonick and Scharf, for "repeated conduct, conducting the grand jury

prosecution, the grand jury, of court, from opinion. A New York released news of the first U.S. Constitution. If legal publication for court in-

order was by William J. Justice R. S. of Appeals and Federal J. Bohannon, ally on the

of the West Paul, Massachusetts, pub-lished by Fred M. the post-

loses WHO's EBM Marketing Code

up a list of nearly 300 drugs effective in treating for diseases. Since the relationship between the code and WHO has been

In 1980, for example, States was at the center of a battle with WHO. The organization's plan to international code of commercial promotion of commodities formulas. Such organizations as the United Nations Development Program, the organization of

the agriculture agency was established in 1976 as a means of backing malnutrition in the Third World. In its six years of operation, with a current staff of 74, it has committed about \$1.8 billion for 38 projects in 77 countries, according to its Saudi Arabian president, Abdelmounim M. al-Sudary.

The agency, which makes low-interest and long-repayment loans

panies are trying to use the program to improve the markets in developing

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — Remember Jim and Sally, the imaginary American couple who President Ronald Reagan introduced in a televised speech, along with their Russian counterparts, Ivan and Anya?

In Mr. Reagan's version Jan. 16, the two couples met by chance and discover how much they have in common, despite the rivalry between their nations.

On Saturday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda "completes" Mr. Reagan's scenario and, in a piece of heavy-handed satire, adds of its own background on the proverbial American couple.

According to Pravda, Jim is usually out of work. He and Anya would have to take Ivan and Anya to a soup kitchen for dinner. Conscious of the constant surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they are worried about the ramifications of their encounter with the Russians.

Mr. Reagan's speech has already been denounced in the Soviet media as an election-year ploy and "sleight of deception" designed to fool U.S. and West European audi-

ences. Until Saturday, however, the president's imaginary characters had not been introduced to the Soviet audience.

Pravda quoted the last part of Mr. Reagan's speech, in which Jim and Ivan discuss their bosses while Sally and Anya discover that they both teach music. The president suggested the couples may invite each other to dinner.

Pravda then offered this later conversation between Jim and Sally: "Does Anya really teach music, Jim?" Sally asks. "Why do you doubt that?" "You know how hard it is to get work in your specialty. I have been washing dishes in that damned restaurant for five years now."

"That is true," says Jim. "Naturally, I didn't mention to Ivan that I am usually out of work."

"You were right. Why spoil the mood? Moreover, we were probably being listened to. If we had talked frankly, the FBI would now have the complete tape recording of everything."

"That's correct. You know, I just stood there with my mouth open as Ivan spoke about his job. And how he criticizes his boss. Anybody who would try that here would be fired right away. And how they spend their holidays on the seacoast."

"Are they allowed to travel around? We are told here constantly that they live in camps."

"Think of it, how did Ivan and Anya suddenly come to America?" As they walk, Jim and Sally discuss unemployment, social services and Mr. Reagan's military spending. Sally says she avoided mentioning their poverty to the Russians. Both keep turning around to see if they are being followed by FBI agents.

"Of course, if the four of us plan to get together for dinner, we would have to invite them to the nearest soup kitchen," says Jim.

"Hey, listen, Jim. How did we get into this story anyway?" "I have no idea."

"Couldn't the president have taken someone more impressive?" "The president's advisers probably slipped us in at the last moment and in their hurry forgot to check on our backgrounds. Had they done so, they would have realized that we aren't the much-advertised Americans the White House loves to depict."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Movement on Poland

President Reagan's latest move on Poland comes at a good time to indicate to the Stockholm conference on European security that he is not frozen in hostility toward the East. In response to an appeal from Lech Walesa, the Solidarity trade union leader, and to Warsaw's release of many political prisoners and the reception of Pope John Paul II, the United States is relaxing some of the sanctions imposed against Poland after martial law was declared two years ago. The president invited the Jaruzelski government to take further steps to which the United States might respond.

This is the way things ought to be going. The process is ragged and slow, and it leaves both Americans and Poles unenthusiastic, for different reasons, about the results. Nonetheless, it is working. The United States is using its influence to soften the effects of the Jaruzelski coup, and Poland is getting certain economic returns. The sanctions Mr. Reagan now is ending are minor ones affecting fishing and charter airlines; they are the ones Lech Walesa last month deemed "symbolic," saying they should be terminated promptly. Of the major sanctions, which are still in force, Mr. Walesa said last month that they should be revoked only when certain guarantees had been obtained. He has been trying to balance

his country's distress, to which the sanctions contribute, against the political leverage that the sanctions also provide.

The beginning of a dialogue between the government and the workers remains Poland's political imperative. To gain the necessary popular partner without dealing with Solidarity, the government is moving toward new ties with the Roman Catholic Church, which, though not strictly a political organization, has a mass following in Poland. The country could become, later this year, the first Warsaw Pact member to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. This would be a complex development, but a promising one.

Meanwhile, there is one thing in particular that General Wojciech Jaruzelski needs to do: free the 11 leaders of Solidarity and of the KOR dissident group he has held for two years. Unable to agree either on trying them or on releasing them, the government has settled on the compromise of trying to induce them partly by denying them proper treatment in prison — to quit the country. Short of the reconstitution of Solidarity, nothing would better signal the Polish government's wish for a reconciliation with the Polish people than allowing all political prisoners to go home.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Europe as Little Old Lady

In his recent book, "The Europeans," Luigi Einaudi wisely writes of the United States: "No matter who the president is, whether he is well up on foreign affairs or not, whether he leads or follows, he is bound to lead the West, no matter how well or badly armed the American defense establishment is, and no matter what the American foreign policy is at the moment, hard or soft, a large number of Europeans will not be pleased."

Five years ago, Europeans lamented the weakness of the dollar and Jimmy Carter's failure to control inflation. They worried about the glut of dollars flooding into Europe and saw in the cheapened currency the threat of economic domination. As the dollar slumped, Europeans reasoned, Americans could use the savings of foreigners to widen U.S. ownership of foreign enterprises.

Five years later, Europeans are even more alarmed by the dollar's strength. France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, says European capital is fleeing to lucrative haven in the United States — at the rate of \$350 billion in 1983. He argues that Europeans are doubly penalized since oil prices are reckoned in dollars, meaning that for every 10 percent that the dollar rises, French households lose one-half of 1 percent of their disposable income.

So what will please the Europeans? The temptation is strong to reject seemingly contradictory criticisms as so much whimpering by an impossible-to-please Continent. Yet both criticisms have a measure of merit. Mr. Einaudi, no enemy of the United States, has this to say about European anxiety over the

oscillating value of the dollar, the main trading currency on the world marketplace:

"What is frightening about this phenomenon is that the reasons for the fluctuations are often provincial American reasons, usually incomprehensible to foreigners: the state of the American balance of payments, a political maneuver dictated by domestic needs, the testing of a newfangled economic theory, decisions or condemnations by monetary authorities in Washington. On none of these factors do Europeans... have any influence."

Still, part of the responsibility for this imbalance falls on the Europeans themselves. Their collective influence is sapped by nationalist bickering. Last month, the 10 European Community countries could not even agree on a common budget, with Britain supplanting France as the loudest nay-sayer. France bitterly warned that the community could be destroyed by the failure to reach a consensus on financial and farm policies.

Reflecting on all this, France's finance minister fears that Europe can become irrelevant in great international debates. If you put Europe in front of a mirror, he laments, "you see that the star of the 1950s has become a shrunken little old lady who does not have much to say to the world anymore."

It is a depressing, poignant image. Unhappily, it also shows a loss of nerve unworthy of a Europe whose combined wealth and wit is every bit a match for the United States. And no American president can be credibly blamed for that.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

An Unrealistic Soviet Stance

In Stockholm, Andrei Gromyko returned the familiar Soviet position that a return to negotiation would be possible only if the United States were to withdraw cruise and Pershing missiles. This is an unrealistic position, and he must know it. Ultimately, the Soviet Union will have to acknowledge the presence on European soil of the American missile. If necessary, the West can afford to wait.

It is pointless to look for dramatic progress before the leadership question in both the Kremlin and the White House has been settled. Establishing a new understanding will take a long time. But even if nothing dramatic has emerged, the Stockholm conference may have achieved something of vital historical importance if it has brought a stop, at least temporarily, to what Mr. Gromyko described as "the perilous slide into the abyss."

—The Observer (London).

On the Kissling Affair

Whether or not General Kissling is guilty of the misdemeanors laid at his door by the West German defense minister one would not presume to judge. He may have visited homosexual bars and thereby become the security risk that Manfred Wörner alleges him to be; or he may have been mistaken for a look-alike. What is clear is that even if the general is guilty, Herr Wörner has walked into a number of traps of his own making. The West German Army Code makes provision for the dismissal of a general without reasons being given. Why did Herr Wörner not opt for such a course? Possibly he was very sure of his facts. In that case, one cannot understand why he should have complicated the issue by mentioning that

his trust in General Kissling had been shaken "by his own account of a disrupted relationship with his superior." This superior is an American, General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and Herr Wörner's wholly unnecessary mention of him has only encouraged America's natural critics in the West German parliament to see the evil hand of the United States at work. If it were not for the possible harm that may be done to NATO, one could not resist being a little amused by this German drama.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

After the Islamic Summit

Egypt has been invited to rejoin the Islamic Conference Organization. That is a dramatic victory for the moderate Islamic nations, as well as the world's 800 million Moslems. The resolution prompted a walkout by Libya, Syria and South Yemen, which claimed the entire proceedings were a pro-U.S. exercise. We couldn't disagree more.

One of Egypt's most steadfast backers at the Casablanca summit was the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, who argued that Egypt had already made great sacrifices for the Palestinian cause. But other Islamic nations might well ask how Syria or Libya were aiding the Palestinian cause by fanning the rebellion against Mr. Arafat in Tripoli a few months ago.

The summit has also given its support to the Fatah peace plan, which implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist. Now it is up to the United States and other interested nations to get together with the forces of reason and peace in the Middle East to bridge the gap between the Reagan and the Fatah peace plans.

—The Jakarta Post.

A Proposal for Restoring U.S.-Soviet Communications

By Flora Lewis

STOCKHOLM — At last, the United States and the Soviet Union have managed to meet without fireworks, in full view of a world made increasingly nervous by hostile talk. It is a start, nothing more.

No one outside the Kremlin knows whether the Soviet leadership is really able to make major decisions in view of Yuri Andropov's illness. In any case, the Kremlin is obliged to undertake a broad reassessment of policy toward the West. It is not clear if it will get along with Jimmy Carter. Its strategy to prevent arrival of medium-range American missiles in Europe was a serious failure.

No doubt Soviet leaders will move slowly and cautiously now in considering important changes. They do not understand the United States very well and they realize that.

So it is of utmost importance to give them quiet time to reconsider and try to figure out where the inscrutable West is really going now. Secretary of State George Shultz was wise to refuse any return to the virulent public speech by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, at the Stockholm conference.

As President Reagan said, both sides have done some name-calling. There has been more

than enough. American hard-liners must see that the president and top officials are not meant to be prosecutors but leaders and, hopefully, negotiators. Sober dignity shows U.S. resolve, not that anyone is "soft on Communism."

The United States can afford to be patient. Mr. Reagan's new tone is too sudden a switch to convince the rest of the world that he means it as a steady course. But it has already given allies something they can support.

Moscow is going to deploy new missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. After many threats of retaliation, it could hardly back down. But that gains nothing for the Kremlin. So many Soviet missiles are already aimed at Western Europe that the new ones will probably make no real military difference. They provoke tensions in Eastern Europe, which, unlike Western countries, must pay for the unwelcome arsenal.

These are foreseeable reflexes. The point is to change direction. The first step is to focus on restoring U.S.-Soviet communications so each side will have at least a better chance of planning for the other's reactions. The question was taken up in the Shultz-Gromyko talks. There

have not been any answers yet, but at this stage the most to be expected is that further exchanges will be arranged.

Henry Kissinger has an idea that could work. The way he put it was clearly a job application, but the principle is much more important. He called for naming U.S. and Soviet special envoys, each assured of full confidence from his own leader and access to the other leader. They would concentrate on finding subjects ripe for summit talks and determining useful timing for a summit conference.

It is a way to begin regular, top-level contacts in a sufficiently routine manner to avoid theatrics and roller-coaster hopes and disappointments. It is obvious to the whole world that survival depends on rational management of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Secrecy should not be excessive — enough to provide flexibility but not to provoke fears that two giants are deciding everyone's fate behind their backs. On the American side, it is vital that the envoy work with the secretary of state and refrain from blocking off a crucial piece of bureaucratic turf. Washington infighting would destroy the value of an enterprise that should

produce a new clarity and steadiness of policy. There is no way of finding some understanding with the Russians if the United States does not understand itself and achieve broad consensus. To advance continuity, Republican and Democratic candidates, once nominated, should offer Soviet-American summit talks soon after inauguration.

Preparing a meeting to come after a fresh mandate would enable the envoys to start drawing up a talk-it-over agenda without having to assure a major agreement.

If he can work it out, Mr. Reagan could have an earlier summit meeting, and there would be no Democratic obligation to retain the same envoy. The point is to create an institutional Soviet-American commitment to go on talking.

Meanwhile, tensions would ease. A continuing exchange might also inhibit another escalation of rhetoric. The United States and the Soviet Union are long-term adversaries. They must accept the need of special communications for a long time to come.

The proposal would increase the credibility of Mr. Reagan's brand-new approach. Superpower relations are too important to be made secondary to campaign advantage.

The New York Times.

A Catch-22 In Which Assad Gains

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has worked its way into a constitutional catch-22 in Lebanon: The strategy that best suits its purposes is precisely the one that is least likely to work in an open, participatory democracy.

To see why, you first have to accept the administration's latest reading of Syria's cunning president, Hafez al-Assad. There is impressive evidence that Mr. Assad has picked up on the developing U.S. division and dissent on Lebanon and decided he can afford to wait for election-year pressures to push the U.S. Marines, and the rest of the multinational peacekeeping force, out of Lebanon.

The Israelis, with their own domestic pressures, might then be more inclined to pull back deeper into the south.

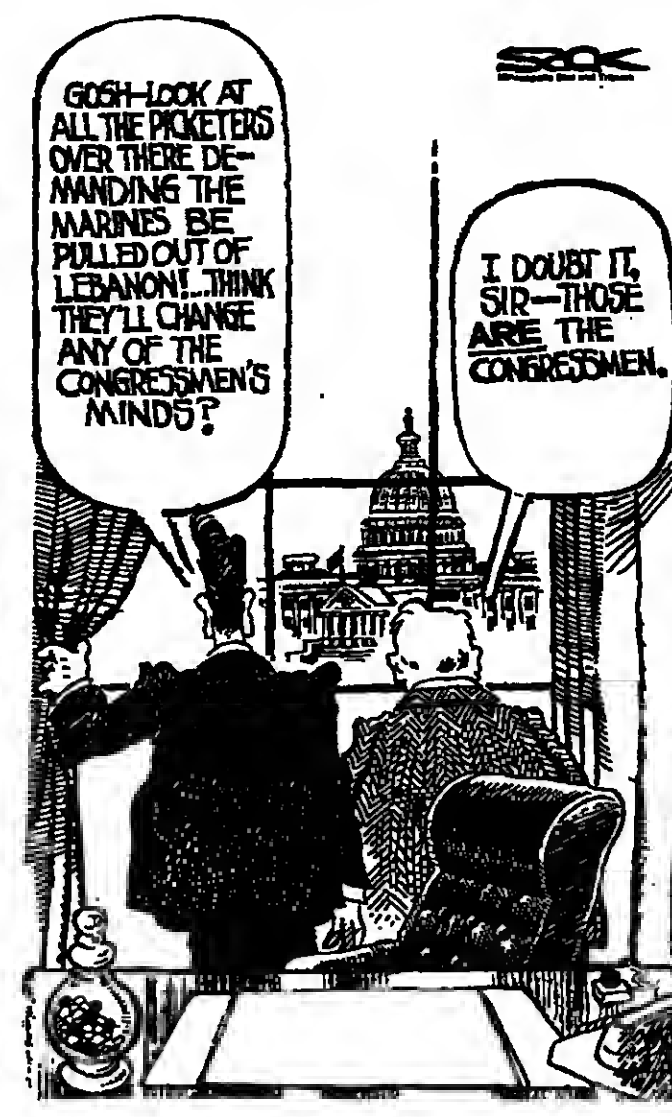
That would free the Syrians to stay or withdraw or maintain a limited presence — whatever would produce the political outcome in Lebanon that best suited Syrian interests. This, U.S. officials say, is what lies behind the recent Syrian switch to much stiffer terms for withdrawal from Lebanon.

U.S. policy-makers see only one way to alter this Syrian perception: a clear demonstration of staying power and a willingness to use fire-power — both American and Israeli.

American experts argue that the Syrians, in recent months, have blown hot and cold in their diplomacy in direct relation to the use of U.S. naval gunfire and aerial reconnaissance, and Israeli air strikes.

But there is the catch: It is precisely this sort of "deterrence" that most frequent congressional opponents of the aid to Syria in Lebanon see as the only way to bring the Syrians to heel. High among the priorities on Capitol Hill, as Congress reconvenes, will be a drive to shorten the 18-month license that was granted the president last year to practice peacekeeping.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, a Republican moderate, wants to put the administration on a 45-day leash. He may not succeed. But the uproar will be heard in Damascus. And if administration experts are right, it can only reinforce Mr. Assad's sense of American division. It is here that the struggle over



Lebanon begins to take on constitutional dimensions.

The administration will be arguing that the short way out of Lebanon is for the dissenters to shut up, thus disarming Mr. Assad of his notion that he can outwait the Americans. Otherwise, the administration is ready to contend, the United States can demonstrate its will only by resorting to force. Loud dissent, the Congress will be told, can only prolong or escalate the conflict. There is a faint, but clearly recognizable, Vietnam echo here.

For its part, Congress can be excused for arguing that shutting up is hardly consistent with the workings of an open society. Hence the prospect that the forthcoming debate will evolve into a debilitating and inconclusive revival of the struggle over the workings and constitutionality of the War Powers Act.

It is too early to tell how all this will turn out. Much will depend on how effectively the administration can present its analysis of Mr. Assad's intentions. And much will depend on how hard Ronald Reagan wants to fight for the right to play his hand his way — even at the risk of not being able to bring about an orderly withdrawal of the Marines before Election Day.

Some administration officials contend that this will not be necessary if the impression can simply be projected of a United States that is ready to stay on for awhile and an Israel that is "unpredictable and dangerous," as one Reagan aide phrased it.

But that may be asking more from Congress than is realistic in an election year, when congressional Democrats and leading Democratic presidential candidates are calling for an early U.S. exit from Lebanon.

The Washington Post.

Gemayel Must Now Turn To His Enemies at Home

By Daniel Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Reagan rightly feels compelled to keep the government of Lebanon from falling under Syrian control. His options, however, are limited by the growing unwillingness of Americans to lose more marines' lives in an inconclusive war.

There is only one way to prevent the Syrians from taking charge: by winning over those Lebanese now allied with Syria against their own government. If these forces can be brought back in, the Beirut government can survive and the Syrians will eventually have to leave.

Time is running short for President Amin Gemayel. He came to power in September 1982 with hopes of getting all foreign troops to leave Lebanon, of extending government control to the entire country and ending the civil war. Not only are these goals further away than ever, but severe economic problems have driven morale to new lows. Many Lebanese now despair of their country ever emerging as a peaceful whole again.

The United States cannot afford to let the Syrians take over. President Reagan has so explicitly put U.S. prestige on the line in Lebanon that abandoning American allies there would constitute the worst U.S. military loss since Vietnam. This would present the Soviet Union with a major victory. It would mean American acquiescence in the destruction of a staunchly pro-Western government. It would undo the May 1983 accord establishing peaceful relations between Lebanon and Israel while greatly strengthening Syria, the prime U.S. adversary in the Middle East.

To prevent these developments, warring Lebanese opposition forces away from their alliance with Syria is critical. As it is now, the anti-government elements in Lebanon, primarily Moslems, want Syrian power nearby because they see armed revolt as the only way to win a larger role in Lebanese politics. The groups and militias fighting the government since 1975 feel deprived of a fair share of power and wealth; if they could be convinced that armed conflict will fail, but that negotiations will work, they too might demand a Syrian pullout.

The United States can help by pressuring the Lebanese govern-

The writer, a lecturer in history at Harvard University, is the author of "In the Path of God: Islam and Political Power," and is a former special adviser to the secretary of the State Department. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

In Central America, Don't Capitulate — Negotiate

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Kissinger commission's program requires "purposeful" U.S. leadership. But the report's sanitized historical review does not adequately suggest the credentials, or lack thereof, the United States brings to resolution of Central American problems.

Disturbingly deep, understanding. Even Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy co-existed cheerfully with Anastasio Somoza Debayle ("Our own SOB") and other Central American dictators.

While there should be due consul-

tation, the report says, "the United States cannot use the Condoradora process as a substitute for its own policies." True enough; yet nothing has got U.S. leaders into more trouble than the delusion that they understand the interests of other countries better than those countries understand their own interests. The Condoradora nations know the terrain, know the threat and are determined to protect themselves. If they do not see the threat as apocalyptically as Americans do, who is to say they are wrong?

If they still see possibilities in diplomacy, why bet on military power? Victory for the revolutionaries would be an international setback for the United States. And it would not lead to Central American regimes of sweetness and light.

Still, if the military solution makes social change impossible, and if social change is impossible until peace is restored, what should the United States do? It should negotiate. The commission insists that only the prospect of military defeat will bring the

guerrillas to the table, saying, "A successful counterinsurgency effort... is a necessary condition for a political solution."

This may well be so, but it sends the United States down the military road again. The Condoradora countries still work at negotiation. But if they fail, which seems all too possible, and if they refuse to endorse a U.S. military solution, must Washington go it alone? It is against the American grain to suppose there are problems that cannot be licked.

Moreover, abstention would disturb those, like this writer, who feel an obligation to the many decent Central American democrats who share U.S. values and deserve its support. One can only say that a military solution is problematic as a way of saving them, since it confirms their enemies in power. And the international repercussions for the United States would be less if it pursued a policy of accommodation to the inevitable, like the French withdrawal from Algeria, than if it tried to enforce its will and failed, or succeeded at grievous cost.

Civil war is a historical experience through which nations, including the United States, achieve national identity. History takes its own time. Its ways are inscrutable and often tragic. People find their own paths to nationhood, and these paths often run with blood.

Obviously, it would be wonderful to have in Central America a set of devoted, tranquil, prosperous, pro-United States countries. Equally, it would be unacceptable to let Central America become a Soviet base. Actually, both extremes are beyond the power of either the United States or the Soviet Union to achieve. We may well face an anguished time in Central America for a while to come. I believe we can live with that.

The writer is a historian and is Schweitzer Professor in the Humanities at the City University of New York. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Overconfidence May Be Biggest Reagan foe

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — When he was a candidate for governor of California in 1966, en route to an easy victory, Ronald Reagan sometimes warned supporters that "President Dewey" had cautioned him against overconfidence.

It was a useful reminder for those who wanted to proclaim victory before the votes were cast, and it may be necessary again after Mr. Reagan declares his candidacy Jan. 29.

Polls and field reports give the president a lead so decisive that one Reagan strategist calls it "positively scary." According to the latest tally, Mr. Reagan leads in all but nine states and the District of Columbia against any Democratic nominee.

"There would be no way we could lose it today," said a top Reagan adviser.

But the election is in November, not next week, and the history of past Reagan campaigns suggests that this one is not in the bag.

Historically, Mr. Reagan has started slow and finished strong. He had a stumbling beginning in 1966 and repeated it in 1980. That year he began the primary campaign on a losing note to George Bush and opened his general elec-

tion campaign against President Carter with a string of gaffes that panicked his advisers. But in 1980, as in 1966, Mr. Reagan won easily.

His best comeback came after his worst start. When Mr. Reagan ran for president in 1976, he lost the first five primaries and was pushed to the brink of quitting before he recovered with an upset victory in North Carolina. Then he gave President Ford a scare that lasted until the Republican convention.

The one time that he was an overwhelming front-runner, when he sought a second term as governor of California in 1970, his campaign was afflicted by overconfidence. That year his opponent, Democrat Jesse Unruh, started slow and finished fast. Mr. Reagan won by 500,000 votes in a narrowing race; Mr. Unruh focused, too late, on the question of whether Reagan economic policies favor the rich.

Mr. Unruh's comeback was aided by the disaffection of blue-collar workers and minority voters, especially Hispanics, who backed Mr. Reagan in 1966 on social issues and

left him in 1970 on economic ones. The anticipation at the White House is that the Democratic nominee will be Walter Mondale and that his campaign organization will do a credible job mobilizing the Democrats' natural constituencies.

"The Mondale organization may be better than the candidate," said one Reagan strategist last week. "There are a lot of people polarized against this president — women, minorities, anti-nuclear groups, environmentalists — and they will go to the wall to defeat Reagan."

Worries about the Reagan backers foresee the president's lead, at 20 percent in White House polls a month ago, steadily eroding. They fear that as the race tightens, Mr. Reagan will be seen not as a larger-than-life candidate but as the vulnerable, aging representative of a minority party. They believe this will encourage vote drives in key industrial states.

"There's no room for error in this re-election campaign," warned Edward Rollins, director of the Reagan campaign, last week.

He sounded like a man haunted by visions of President Dewey.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Divided Europe

Some NATO members (though certainly not all) may regard the post-war division of Germany as regrettable. But an expression of such regret, as emphasized by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his address to the Stockholm conference on Jan. 18, is very much out of place. The conference has been convened with the express purpose of building confidence in today's divided Europe. Injection of the German problem into the disarmament debate, as was the case during the Cold War of the 1950s, will not further either the unification of the two German states or the cessation of the arms race.

JOSEF GOLDBLAT,
Stockholm International
Peace Research Institute,
Bergshamra, Sweden.

Closing the Window

Regarding "The Year After: NATO's Post-Economic Strategy" (JET, Jan. 10) by Jason Gough:

To speak of a glorious achievement with reference to the American missile strategy is to engage in self-deception. Instead of closing the "window of vulnerability," the United States has now made itself a full-sized glasshouse.

This should be recognized as an act of self-mutilation on the part of the Reagan administration rather than as a "victory."

No thinking person in Europe will be fooled.

ALEXANDER VON DOLGOW,
Würzburg, West Germany.
(More letters, Page 5.)

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FROM OUR JAN. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Tachometers for the Swiss

PARIS — At a conference of the Swiss cantons just concluded in Bern, a resolution that in principle obliges automobilists to use a tachometer — a variety of speedometer for indicating minute variations in velocity — was passed. The delegates to the conference represented those cantons which in 1903 adhered to the inter-cantonal regulations on automobile traffic. The inter-cantonal rules prescribe a maximum speed of 10 kilometers in villages and 30 kilometers in the open country. In several cantons complaints had been received that these rules were not observed, and the conference was consequently obliged to discuss the question of more efficacious control.

1934: Europeans Buying U.S. Horses

NEW YORK — Favored by foreign exchange and unsettled conditions in this country, European horsemen have literally raided the American market for trotters this year, taking away more than 100 royalty bred stallions and mares, including many of the fastest and best ones in training. Never before, even in prewar days, did the trotting tracks and breeding studs lose so many high-class horses in so short a time as since last summer. Buyers for export to Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary and Norway are still busy, both in the auctions and at private sale, and with uncommon discrimination as to the bloodlines of the animals selected.

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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Market Is Continuing to Discover Plenty of Things to Worry About

LONDON — Sometimes there is no satisfying the bond market. Last month, it rallied briefly when the U.S. government estimated that the economy was growing in the fourth quarter at the moderate inflation-adjusted rate of 4.5 percent a year.

Then the market decided that this news was too good to be true and cooled down to await further evidence. Last Friday, the government confirmed its report of 4.5-percent growth. The market slumped. Some traders had got carried away with visions of even more moderate growth and had to cover their short positions.

All but the hardest alarmists now judge that the U.S. economy has slowed sufficiently to prevent the Federal Reserve from applying another squeeze treatment in the immediate future. Few, however, expect the Fed to ease its policy soon.

So, if fretting about an overheated economy is temporarily out of fashion, there are plenty of alternative anxieties. The U.S. Treasury, to name one, is expected to burden the market with about \$15 billion of new paper in refunding auctions next month. Nor is there much hope that the heavy borrowing will cease anytime soon.

Ronald Reagan's budget director, David A. Stockman, in his latest indiscreet interview, expressed doubt about whether re-election next autumn would allow Mr. Reagan to rein in the budget deficit.

At the same time, a few analysts are fretting about the money supply once again. Last Friday's report of a 33.8-billion rise in M-1 failed to shock the market but did not provide any support either.

None of this hand-wringing helped a Eurobond market already strained by an avalanche of new issues. Among last week's offerings were \$1.1 billion of new straight Eurodollar bonds. Most of the new bonds ended the week quoted just below the level where issue managers can show profits.

Ontario Hydro at 98%

Export Development Corp. of Canada's five-year, 11%-percent issue was changing hands at about 98, to yield 11.68 percent. New issues by Mitsui Trust & Banking and Ontario Hydro both were at 98%. (See table on Page 9 for details.)

Swedish Export Credit and General Electric of the United States both ended the week at about 98%. Somewhat stronger were Australian Industrial Development Corp. at 98% and the World Bank at 98%.

Prices held up better on the \$1.35 billion of new floating-rate notes, but lenders' profit margins were squeezed further. Some bankers claimed late last week that the margins could go no lower: That turns out to have been wishful thinking.

Denmark last week agreed to pay interest and fees equivalent to just 0.23 percentage point over the six-month London interbank offered rate on 20-year floaters with an option to redeem at par after 15 years. Last October, Denmark paid 0.39 over Libor for floaters, and that issue had a much shorter maturity: seven years with an option to sell after five. Libor Friday was at 10 percent.

Advantage of Floaters

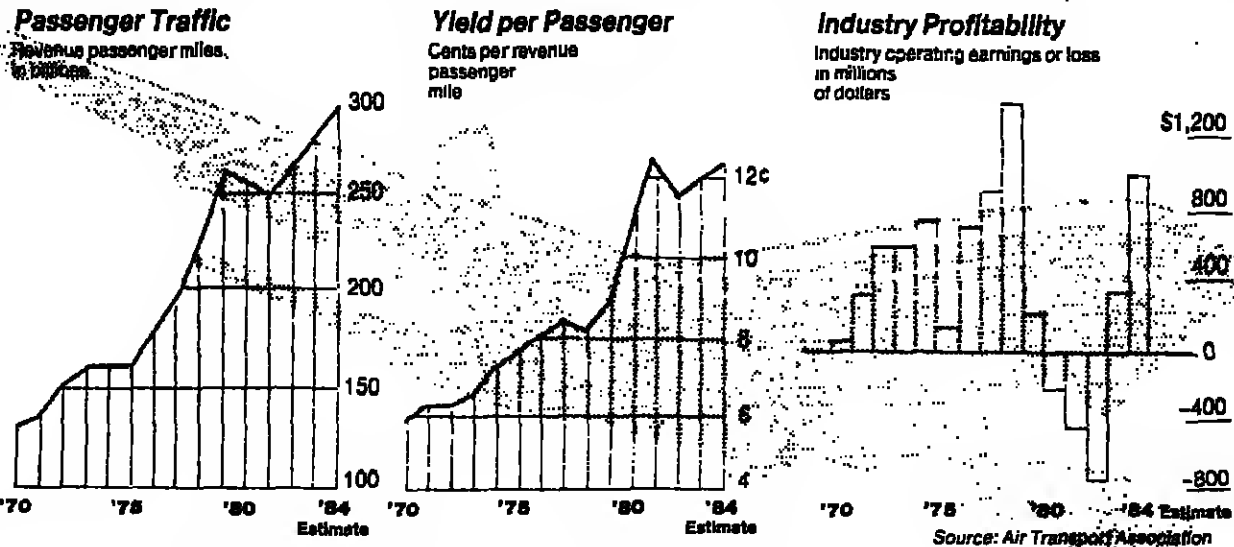
The terms underscore the current advantage of floaters over syndicated loans for debtors such as Denmark, Sweden and France, that banks consider relatively high-quality risks. Lending offices in London estimated last week that Denmark would have had to pay about twice as much, or 0.5 percentage point over Libor, for a syndicated loan. Even then, the maturity probably could not have stretched much beyond 10 years.

Some bankers say the borrowing costs on floaters are likely to fall further. Competition for the fees that come with arranging such issues is intense among the top eight or so Eurobond houses. Several bankers said Sweden could get better terms than Denmark — perhaps a 20-year maturity with no sell option.

Even so, some bankers tried to portray the terms set by Salomon Brothers on the Danish issue as dangerously aggressive. "The finer side of fine" was one of the more polite descriptions, and rival bankers said Salomon was resorting to support-buying to keep the price from slipping.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Increased Traffic and Higher Fares Should Aid Airline Profits



Strong Year Predicted for U.S. Airlines

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A healthy increase in business travel and stiff resistance to profit-eroding fare wars have led airline industry executives and analysts to predict that 1984 will be a strong year.

George W. James, senior vice president for economics and finance of the Air Transport Association of America, for example, has recently increased his estimate of 1983 industry operating earnings by about \$100 million and is increasingly bullish for this year.

He said the industry ended 1983

with operating earnings of about \$500 million. In 1982, by contrast, the industry had an operating loss of \$733 million.

For this year, Mr. James said, although discount fares are available, "there are proportionally more people traveling on full fare and less on discounts." Last May, he said, 87 percent of the traffic was on discounts, but by November the amount had dropped to 77 percent and is still declining.

Wall Street, too, is smiling on the airline industry, at least so far. "My feeling is that the airline stocks will outperform the market in the near

future," said Hans Plickert, an analyst for E.F. Hutton. "Their earnings momentum is just so strong that it is not reflected in the prices."

Many analysts, he said, are only now upgrading their forecasts. One reason, he said, is that most had underestimated the strong performance of AMR Corp., which owns American Airlines. Last Wednesday, AMR reported earnings of \$115.6 million for the fourth quarter, up sharply from \$3.7 million a year earlier.

Also the Dow Jones transportation average, reflecting strong prospects for airlines among the other

issues that it tracks, hit a high early in January, although it slipped slightly last week.

In any case, the drop in discount traffic has increased industry yields to about 12.5 cents per revenue passenger mile now, from about 12 cents in September. This is generally credited to an upturn in full-fare business travel.

Russell Ray, senior vice president of marketing for Eastern Airlines, said travel on its shuttle, a barometer of business travel, had increased in the past two months. He added, however, that most

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

Reagan's Budget Is Said to Ignore Deficit Proposals

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is preparing to send Congress an election-year budget that ignores proposals that his main advisers have offered in recent weeks to reduce the deficit, administration officials say.

Among the proposals the president has not put in the budget was the contingent tax increase, which he proposed in combination with spending cuts last year and which David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, wanted him to revive.

Mr. Reagan also did not include a suggestion by Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, that he propose a \$50 billion-a-year tax increase for up to the next three years.

He also apparently has decided against naming a bipartisan commission on the deficit. Some members of his staff had envisioned such a panel to shield him from attack on the issue in the election year, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan's last-minute idea for a 3-percent, across-the-board budget cut was rejected in the White House, officials said.

In speeches, Mr. Reagan has repeatedly stressed the need to balance the budget, but in his decisions, he has preferred tax cuts and military-spending increases over suggestions on balancing the budget.

His advisers have also been divided. Some felt that the deficit would narrow or even disappear if taxes were cut enough to produce economic growth. Others believed that the deficit could be controlled only by increasing taxes.

Mr. Reagan's budget, by his own estimate, entails annual deficits of more than \$150 billion through the end of a possible second term.

Most of Mr. Reagan's advisers expressed dissatisfaction with the budget he plans to submit. "It would not surprise me if the budget is dead on the day it is announced," one of them said.

"Only one person is happy with this outcome, and that is Mr. Reagan himself," another said.

Mr. Reagan's explanation of the deficit is the main question remaining as preparations are made for his State of the Union address, announcement on whether he will run for re-election and budget message, all of which are to come before the end of January.

The officials said Mr. Reagan intends to reiterate in the strongest (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

GM Said to Eye Purchasing BL's Jaguar

Reuters

LONDON — General Motors Corp. wants to buy the Jaguar luxury car division from B.L. PLC, Britain's state-owned automaker, the Daily Mail has reported.

The newspaper, in an article Saturday, said a GM official had declined to confirm or deny any interest in Jaguar. But, it said, GM wanted Jaguar as a showroom attraction to draw customers.

The newspaper gave no source for its report, but said the GM official had voiced support for a GM purchase of Jaguar.

Jaguar, which is due to be sold back into private ownership this year, had record sales last year of \$550 million (\$770 million). Sources in the industry have estimated that its profit reached about \$60 million in 1983.

The Daily Mail quoted a BL spokesman as saying: "There is a strong feeling that Jaguar should remain British. But this is really up to the government."

Toyo Kogyo May Buy Idle Ford Plant in U.S.

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Toyo Kogyo Co., the Japanese automaker whose chief U.S. export is the Mazda, may soon agree to buy an idle Ford Motor Co. casting plant and build Mustangs for Ford by 1987, an automobile trade publication has reported.

Toyo Kogyo Co. will spend several hundreds of millions of dollars to convert the plant, the Michigan Casting Center in Flat Rock, to build about 130,000 of the cars annually, Ward's Auto World magazine reported in its February issue.

Ford, which owns 25 percent of Toyo Kogyo, confirmed that the Japanese automaker has expressed interest in the plant.

"It's true TK is looking at the casting plant, but there are others who are also looking," William Sheehan, Ford's executive director of corporate public affairs, said Saturday. "We have no firm plans for the plant at the present time."

Sources stressed that a Flat Rock agreement would not be a joint venture such as that planned by General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. Those two automak-

ers propose to produce 200,000 Toyota-designed small cars a year at an idle GM plant in Fremont, California.

Earlier this month, Chrysler Corp. filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington to block that plan, charging that it would violate federal antitrust law.

That action followed the Federal Trade Commission's tentative approval last month of the Toyota-GM venture. The approval was widely criticized by Chrysler's president, Lee A. Iacocca, who said it would allow exchanges of sensitive pricing and marketing information and thereby reduce competition.

Some analysts said the Toyota-GM move might force Ford and Chrysler to enter into closer cooperation with other Japanese companies, resulting in fewer cars being built in the United States.

But a Ford spokesman, David W. Scott, commenting on the possible Toyo Kogyo plant acquisition, said that any plans Ford may have for selling cars made by Toyo Kogyo are "very, very speculative." Ward's reported.

Rates and Fed Policy Seen Changing Little

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. credit markets are hardly a sea of tranquility, but the outlook over at least the next few weeks is for no significant change in Federal Reserve policy or interest rates.

Of course there will be swings in sentiment, but according to many analysts, they are not likely to carry bond yields outside the range

"U.S. CREDIT MARKETS" bounded by the 11.3 percent of early October, or the 12 percent level touched briefly in mid-December. The rate on three-month Treasury bills has varied between 8.6 percent and 9.1 percent in the same period.

The widespread outlook for rates to stay within their recent range was enhanced in recent weeks by data showing 4.5 percent inflation-adjusted growth in the fourth quarter, along with a 3.9 percent annual inflation rate. "Not only is there no reason to think that the economy is overheating, there also is nothing in

recent data to suggest that growth is about ready to stall," said Dana Johnson, an economist at Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

He concluded in a recent issue of Credit Market Report that economic conditions combined with behavior of money-supply measures will cause the Federal Open Market Committee to leave policy unchanged at its next meeting, scheduled for Jan. 30 and 31. "With all three aggregates on target last year and no major financial innovations on the horizon, the FOMC has no reason to change the tentative objectives set for 1984."

Although Federal Reserve policymakers have expressed doubts about the usefulness of their money-supply-growth targets, and have not been guided by the targets as in 1979-82, Mr. Volcker's testimony to Congress in February will undoubtedly include growth targets and monitoring ranges for different measures of the money supply. Each year's targets are normally set lower than the previous year's — consistent with the Fed's anti-inflationary policy of gradually reduc-

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Jan. 22

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Passbook Savings | 5.50 % |
| Tax-Exempt Bonds | |
| Bond Buyer's Guide Index | 9.60 % |
| Money Market Funds | |
| Domestic 7-Day Average | 8.78 % |
| Bank Money Market Accounts | |
| Bank Rate Monitor Index | 8.47 % |
| Home Mortgage | |
| FHLB override | 11.94 % |

ing money-supply growth year after year.

Many analysts expect the 1984 targets to be the same as those tentatively announced last July. Whether or not the Fed pays more attention to the aggregates than in 1983 is not known, though some analysts say the M-1 measure may become more important as the year goes on and the continued growth of the economy revives worries about inflation.

M-1, which consists of currency and checking accounts, was de-emphasized last year partly because it was distorted by the introduction of checking accounts paying money-market rates. No such changes are in store this year, and some economists look for M-1 to be a more reliable guide to future economic developments.

The Fed announced Friday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$3.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 11.

The increase, although unusually large, had been widely expected, and the Fed's announcement had little impact on interest rates.

By late in the day, three-month Treasury bills were bid at 8.98 percent, up from 8.88 percent a day earlier. Among longer-term issues, two-year notes that will be auctioned Tuesday were offered by dealers to yield 10.64 percent, up from 10.4 percent.

Brock Urges EC to Make Basic Economic Changes

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, has delivered a gloomy assessment of U.S. trade relations with Western Europe, which he described as "a fundamental divergence between very good friends" that requires basic changes in economic policy by the Europeans to correct.

"Europe must come to grips with the degree of government interference in its economy," especially its subsidies for farm goods and such declining industries as steel, Mr. Brock told a conference Friday on Economic Interdependence and the Future of World Trade. The conference was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Trade Net, a group that promotes free trade.

But a vice president of the European Community, Etienne Davignon, replied that the changes that Mr. Brock demands in agricultural policy would mean the disintegration of the 10-nation EC.

The EC's farm subsidies reflect the political understanding that led to the creation of the Common Market, he said, and is considered the glue that holds it together.

"If Europe is not integrated," Mr. Davignon said, "the United States will lose an economic partner and quickly after that a political ally. Whittling away at the European Community means the end of the Atlantic Alliance as we know it."

Mr. Brock's comments come as serious rifts are emerging on the political side of the Atlantic Alliance about arms control, differing U.S. and West European views on how to deal with the Soviet Union and global economic policies.

The economic differences are most pronounced in a series of trade disputes now centered on steel and farm products, although Europeans are also disturbed about the strength of the dollar, which has pushed some of their currencies to record lows.

U.S. farmers, already angry about what they consider Europe's raising of their markets with highly subsidized agricultural products, now fear that the EC will place curbs on imports of corn gluten — a cattle feed — and a cut on vegetable fats. U.S. farmers are major suppliers of both products to Europe.

Mr. Davignon, in charge of industrial affairs for the EC, met with top Reagan administration trade officials last week about European retaliation for U.S. quotas and tariffs on specialty steel. He also warned that Europe might end its curbs on carbon-steel exports to

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

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LETTERS

Divided Europe

Some NATO member countries certainly not all are equal: war division of Germany is a

ble. But an expression of it

as emphasized by U.S. Sec

State George Shultz in his

Stockholm conference is

very much out of place. I

ence has been concerned

press purpose of building

in today's divided Europe

of the German problem is

an armament debate, as

during the Cold War we

will not further either the

sation of the arms race.

JOSEF ROSE

Stockholm News

Peace Research

Bergslagen

Closing the Window

Regarding "The

NATO's Post European

IIHT, Jan. 10 by Joseph

To speak of a global

with reference to the

missile strategy is to

deception. Instead of

"windows of vulnerability"

of States has now made

sized glasshouse.

This should be recog-

ized as a "window"

of self-emancipation of

the Reagan administra-

tion as a "window"

be fooled.

ALEXANDER WILK

Wurzburg, West

(More letters)

Letters intended for

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Fuj. Int'l Finance
GAF O'sea's Fin.
Oesterreichische
Preston, Helling
Boston Int'l Finance

Eurobond Market Still Worrying

(Continued from Page 7)

at about 99.45, where it ended, said.

banks that use the floater market are hands for themselves, come to benefit from the falling rates. Grindlays Bank paid its borrowing cost of about 0.16 percentage point over Libor, while the Banque Nationale de Paris paid 0.20 over.

Investors undisturbed by the price, Grindlays said, because they thought British banks have more to offer than French ones.

The Deutsche mark sector has a few issues by Japan's Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, the West German automobile giant Volkswagen AG and Allied Corp., the U.S. steel and chemicals company, all at small discounts to their 10-year slightly less buoyant rate for Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Austria's export financing bank and a frequent borrower in the mark Eurobond market.

Investors ended the week quoted as saying West German banks at a year inside the region where they show a profit.

West German banks scheduled \$10 billion DM of new issues over six weeks ending Feb. 27, which calendar partly reflects that most foreign investors are not in the market on the theory that the currency is overdue for a rise.

Against the German metals and machinery company, and the International Development Bank are added to tap the market this week.

Financial Herald Tribune

U.S. Debate

(Continued from Page 7)

United States if Bethlehem Steel goes ahead with its threatened move to the Reagan administration for protection against all.

Brook noted these "real distortions" and said, "we sound the alarm across the table from our friends trying to do as much damage control as they can do."

"No sooner or later," he said, "they face the fundamental question that will produce 'the oil crisis' conversations we had since World War II."

The questions revolve around the economic paths that West Germany and the United States took in the 1970s. During that decade, the two nations tried to reduce the repercussions of the oil price increases by trying to maintain their economies through subsidies and export interference.

United States took a different path, creating 19 million new jobs, while Europe created none, Brook said.

Europe's economy is stagnant, Brook said, because it has no recovery lags behind the United States and Japan. Brook said the U.S. has "retreated from its place in the frontlines of economic liberalization and growth to a more negative position in the General Agreement on Trade and Commerce on the newly emerging trade issues. Mr. Brook

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

| Issuer | Amount (millions) | Maturity | Coupon % | Price | Yield At Offer | Terms |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------------|---|
| Australian Industry Dev. Co. | \$ 75 | 1989 | 11 | 100 | 11 | Noncallable. |
| BNP | \$400 | 1995 | 1/4 | 100 | — | Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. Noncallable. |
| Computer Prod. O'sess Fin. | \$ 15 | 1999 | 7 | 100 | 7 | First callable at 103 in 1987, and redeemable at 100 in 1998. Convertible into the company's shares at a 10.34% premium. Lowered from \$20 million. |
| Danmark | \$500 | 2004 | 3/16 | 100 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. Redeemable at 100 in 1999 and callable at 100 in 1988. |
| Export Development Corp. | \$150 | 1989 | 11 1/4 | 100 | 11 1/4 | Noncallable. |
| General Electric Credit Int'l | \$200 | 1991 | 11 | 100 | 11 | First callable in 1988 at 101 1/4. |
| General Electric Credit Int'l | 0.20 | 11 mos | — | 17 | — | Each warrant exercisable into the company's 11 1/4% of 1994 priced at 99% to yield 11.13%, callable in 1991 at 100. |
| Grindlays Eurofinance | \$100 | 1994 | 1/4 | 100 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. Callable at 100 in 1985. |
| Malaysia | \$350 | 1993 | 1/4 | 100 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. Redeemable at 100 in 1988 and 1990. Top of an issue launched in Aug. 1983. |
| Mitsui Trust Finance (H.K.) | \$100 | 1991 | 12 | 100 | 12 | Noncallable. |
| Mitsui Manufacturing | \$100 | 1999 | 3 1/2 | 100 | 3 1/2 | Coupon payable semiannually. Convertible into the company's shares at a 1.66% premium. |
| Mitsui Invt | \$ 70 | 1989 | open | 100 | — | Coupon indicated at 6 1/4%. Noncallable. Each bond with one warrant exercisable into \$5,000 worth of the company's shares at an anticipated 2 1/4% premium. Terms to be set Jan. 24. |
| Oesterreichische Kontrollbank | \$ 46 | 1991 | 10 | 100 | 10 | Noncallable. Top of an issue launched in March 1983. |
| Ontario Hydro | \$200 | 1994 | 11 1/4 | 100 | 11 1/4 | Noncallable. |
| Repsol | \$ 40 | 1989 | 6 | 100 | 6 | Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into a similar amount of the company's shares at a 2.23% premium. |
| Swedish Export Credit | \$150 | 1989 | 11 1/4 | 99 1/2 | 11.61 | Noncallable. \$100 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for tap. |
| World Bank | \$200 | 1989 | 11 1/4 | 100 | 11 1/4 | Noncallable. |
| Allied Chemical O'sess Fin. | DM125 | 1994 | 7 1/4 | 100 | 7 1/4 | First callable at 102 in 1989. |
| Audi NSU Auto Union | DM150 | 1994 | 7 1/4 | 100 | 7 1/4 | Callable at 101 in 1991. |
| Fuji Int'l Finance (H.K.) | DM100 | 1992 | 7 1/4 | 100 | 7 1/4 | Noncallable. |
| GMAC O'sess Fin. | DM 50 | 1989 | 7 | 100 | 7 | Private placement. |
| Oesterreichische Kontrollbank | DM150 | 1991 | 7 1/4 | 100 | 7 1/4 | Callable at 101 in 1989. |
| Pierson, Melding & Pierson | DM 75 | 1989 | 8 1/4 | 99 1/2 | 8.38 | Noncallable. |
| Boston Int'l Finance | DM 16 | 1989 | 10 1/4 | 100 | 10 1/4 | Noncallable. |

Brazil, Banks Set Signing of Refinancing Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Brazil's refinancing package for 1984, which includes a \$6.5-billion loan, will be signed Friday in New York, according to government and bank officials heading the negotiations.

Venezuela, meanwhile, announced that it is to request this week a 180-day extension of its moratorium on principal payments on public-sector foreign debt.

Antonio Celso Pastore, Brazil's central bank president, and William R. Rhodes, the Citibank vice president who heads the bank committee in the negotiations, announced the signing plans Friday.

The Brazilian program includes refinancing of debt falling due in 1984 and the setting up of inter-bank credit lines and trade facilities. All the negotiations are complete except for those dealing with the new money.

The signing had been scheduled for Jan. 16 but was postponed because commitments failed to reach the \$6.5-billion target.

As of Tuesday, \$6.4 billion had been pledged and banking sources said the amount had increased slightly since then, largely as a result of efforts of Mr. Pastore to

convince the reluctant bankers. "I think you are safe to speculate that we are near target, and most assuredly will be there by the signing date," said one banker close to the negotiations.

Antonio Delfino Netto, Brazil's planning minister, was in New York Friday. Officials said he is to travel Monday to Washington,

where he will be joined by Finance Minister Emanoel Galvao for talks with officials of the International Monetary Fund and U.S. Treasury. They are both expected to attend the signing Friday.

Venezuela's finance minister, Arturo Sosa, told reporters Sunday that he will put the request for the 180-day extension to his country's 13-bank debt advisory committee Tuesday in New York. It would be the fourth extension of a moratorium since Venezuela stopped mak-

ing most principal payments on its foreign debt last March.

The committee chairman, Francis Mason of Chase Manhattan Bank, said after meeting with Mr. Sosa Thursday that refinancing of Venezuela's foreign debt could be completed within 90 days after the present extension runs out Jan. 31.

Venezuela has been negotiating for the last year with banks to re-schedule up to \$18.4 billion of its public-sector foreign debt.

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January 19, 1984

Eurobond Market Still On Reducing Costs of Carrying Debt Worrying

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

(Continued from Page 7)
below about 99.45, where it ended the week.

Banks that use the float market to raise funds for themselves continue to benefit from the falling margins. Grindlays Bank paid a total borrowing cost of about 0.16 percentage point over Libor, while Banque Nationale de Paris paid about 0.30 over.

Despite its undistinguished profit record, Grindlays got the finer terms, bankers said, because floaters by British banks have rarely value, whereas French paper is abundant.

In the Deutsche mark sector last week, new issues by Japan's Fuji Bank, the West German automaker Audi and Allied Corp., the U.S. energy and chemicals company, all traded at small discounts to their par prices. Slightly less buoyant was the issue for Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, Austria's export finance bank and a frequent borrower in the mark Eurobond market.

That issue ended the week quoted by most West German banks at 98 1/4, just inside the region where managers share a profit.

The West German banks scheduled 2.7 billion DM of new issues for the six weeks ending Feb. 27. The hefty calendar partly reflects belief that more foreign investors will buy mark paper on the theory that the currency is overdue for a recovery.

Depress, the German metals and chemicals company, and the Inter-American Development Bank are scheduled to tap the market this week.

International Herald Tribune

EC, U.S. In Debate

(Continued from Page 7)
the United States if Bethlehem Steel Co. goes ahead with its threatened request to the Reagan administration for protection against all steel imports.

Mr. Brock noted these "real disagreements," and said, "we and Europe sit across the table from each other as friends trying to maintain as much damage control as friends can do."

"But, sooner or later," he said, "we must face the fundamental questions" that will produce "the most difficult conversations we have had since World War II."

These questions revolve around different economic paths that West Europe and the United States took in the 1970s. During that decade, Mr. Brock said, Europe tried to avoid the repercussions of the oil shock by "freezing the circumstances" — trying to maintain its economy through subsidies and government interference.

The United States took a different path, creating 19 million new jobs while Europe created none, Mr. Brock said.

Now Europe's economy is stagnating as its recovery lags behind that of the United States and Japan. The EC has "retreated from its traditional place in the frontlines of world-trade liberalization and staked out a more negative position" in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the newly emerging trade issues, Mr. Brock said.

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will be watching and assessing the market reaction [to Denmark's borrowing].

The positive economic forecasts in the recent Swedish budget proposal, including predictions of a narrower budget deficit, lower inflation and higher growth, have cemented Sweden's position as one of the top-ranked sovereign borrowers in the world, according to bankers.

Lil-Mor Thalin, a vice president and economist at Svenska Handelsbanken, largely agrees with the government forecasts but cautions that 1984 labor negotiations will play a key role in the success or failure of the Social Democratic government's economic policy.

She notes that this year's talks will not be held in the traditional centralized manner, so that it will be harder to see at once whether labor contracts meet the government target of holding industry's costs increases to no more than 6 percent in 1984.

"If we were to have a wage-cost increase of 10 percent instead of 6 percent, it will be a great disappointment for all observers," she declared, adding that "the long-term development and outcome of Sweden's devaluation policy is still an open question."

First Federal, with \$4 billion in assets and 62 offices, is the second-largest savings and loan institution in Illinois. New Biscayne, with \$1.9 billion in assets and 35 offices, is the fifth-largest thrift institution in Florida. Both were on the brink of collapse.

Because of this, the Fed ruled against bankers in both states who had said the takeover would put them at a competitive disadvantage. But it prohibited the thrift operations from being linked with other Citibank holdings for the purpose of taking deposits or soliciting loans. It also ruled that Citicorp must continue to operate First Federal and New Biscayne as savings and loans, and must devote much of their loans to housing.

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co. has bought an equity interest in Cdx Corp., a software-development and marketing company based in Los Altos, California.

Dow Jones has announced. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Cdx publishes two types of tutorial or instructional software, one dealing with personal computers and the other with the use of micro-computer-software programs. Dow Jones said in its announcement Friday.

Still, after Denmark's floating-rate note issue, banking sources in London say the Swedes could get even finer terms if they tried. "The market could expect them to come to the floating-rate-note market now," said Richard Bernstein, an executive director at Bank of America International. "The dollar is strong and it's a good opportunity to lock in good rates."

Recalling Sweden's \$1.2-billion float of early last year, another London banker said: "The pressure isn't on them in '84 to do anything as early as they did last year. They

will be watching and assessing the market reaction [to Denmark's borrowing].

The positive economic forecasts in the recent Swedish budget proposal, including predictions of a narrower budget deficit, lower inflation and higher growth, have cemented Sweden's position as one of the top-ranked sovereign borrowers in the world, according to bankers.

Lil-Mor Thalin, a vice president and economist at Svenska Handelsbanken, largely agrees with the government forecasts but cautions that 1984 labor negotiations will play a key role in the success or failure of the Social Democratic government's economic policy.

She notes that this year's talks will not be held in the traditional centralized manner, so that it will be harder to see at once whether labor contracts meet the government target of holding industry's costs increases to no more than 6 percent in 1984.

"If we were to have a wage-cost increase of 10 percent instead of 6 percent, it will be a great disappointment for all observers," she declared, adding that "the long-term development and outcome of Sweden's devaluation policy is still an open question."

First Federal, with \$4 billion in assets and 62 offices, is the second-largest savings and loan institution in Illinois. New Biscayne, with \$1.9 billion in assets and 35 offices, is the fifth-largest thrift institution in Florida. Both were on the brink of collapse.

Because of this, the Fed ruled against bankers in both states who had said the takeover would put them at a competitive disadvantage. But it prohibited the thrift operations from being linked with other Citibank holdings for the purpose of taking deposits or soliciting loans. It also ruled that Citicorp must continue to operate First Federal and New Biscayne as savings and loans, and must devote much of their loans to housing.

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co. has bought an equity interest in Cdx Corp., a software-development and marketing company based in Los Altos, California.

Dow Jones has announced. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Cdx publishes two types of tutorial or instructional software, one dealing with personal computers and the other with the use of micro-computer-software programs. Dow Jones said in its announcement Friday.

Still, after Denmark's floating-rate note issue, banking sources in London say the Swedes could get even finer terms if they tried. "The market could expect them to come to the floating-rate-note market now," said Richard Bernstein, an executive director at Bank of America International. "The dollar is strong and it's a good opportunity to lock in good rates."

Recalling Sweden's \$1.2-billion float of early last year, another London banker said: "The pressure isn't on them in '84 to do anything as early as they did last year. They

will be watching and assessing the market reaction [to Denmark's borrowing].

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

[illegible]

A subscription to the Swiss Review of World Affairs, in your own name or that of a personal or business friend anywhere in the world, will be well worth while.

Name: _____

Address: _____

For the Week Ending Jan. 20, 1983

[illegible]

Stream

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendy Over the Counter stocks swung the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid to ask. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transaction prices but are representative interdealer prices of which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Notes supplied by NASD.

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The main activities of Germany's VEBA Group are electricity generating and supply, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products as well as trading and transportation.

With continued strong emphasis on profitability, VEBA is further expanding its exploration and production of oil and gas.

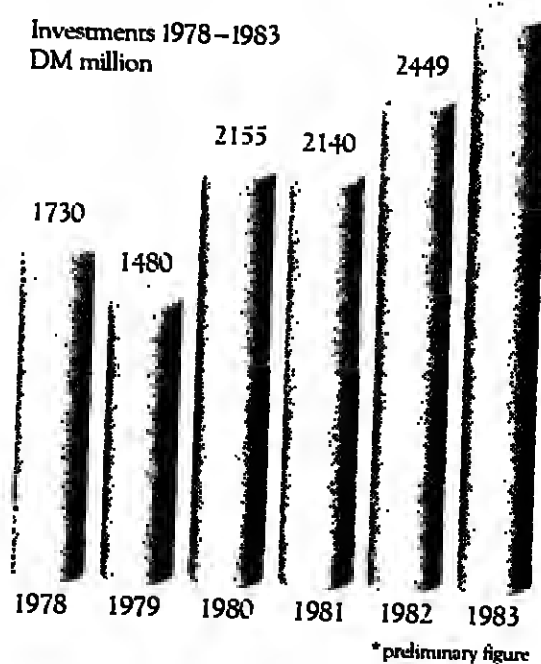
VEBA's trading and transportation activities extend around the globe. Integrated service capabilities and a selective business policy have helped strengthen these Group sectors in world markets.

Decisive steps taken in recent years to restructure and streamline the VEBA Group – involving considerable investments – have led to greater efficiency and higher earnings: Despite a 3.8% decline to DM 35.6 billion in overall turnover during the first nine months of 1983, earnings rose to DM 224 million, an increase of nearly 17 % over the corresponding period in 1982.

In the electricity generating sector VEBA is in the forefront of advanced technology, with cost-efficient nuclear energy as well as domestic coal accounting for a substantial proportion of overall output. In our electricity supply companies the share of nuclear generated power is already more than 40 %, and will surpass 50 % when new facilities, currently under construction, become operational.

In the chemicals sector, VEBA has reduced its scope of activity, concentrating on products with higher unit value and increased profit potential. For example, the development of special plastics.

The VEBA Group is also streamlining its operations in the petroleum and petroleum products sector. The conversion rate at VEBA refineries exceeds the industry average. Characteristic of the Group's strategy is the cooperation between VEBA OEL and Venezuela which provides not only a combination of quality processing technology and more secure markets, but also facilitates supply from one of the world's richest oil-producing countries.



In view of this significant improvement the outlook for 1983 as a whole is quite positive, again resulting in a dividend of DM 7.50 per share and a further strengthening of the reserves.

To find out more about VEBA, its operations and performance, please get in touch with VEBA AG, Karl-Arnold-Platz 3, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, West Germany.

VEBA
Energy is our business

Cash-Poor

keep pace with its rising costs, by raising money through the sale of newly issued stock.

Without emergency cash, Mr. Barker says he would have to raise the utility's credit line to \$100 million, more than a dozen banks have made it clear they won't get rate relief.

Those holding Public Service common shares have watched the value plummet. After rising \$27 a share in December, the stock had fallen to \$10 a share at the close of Friday.

On the day that it announced abandonment of the utility also said it was cut by 65 percent, to 25 cents a share, from \$1.50 a share. The utility's stock dividend had been cut from three years to give the company more ready cash.

Through airlines such as have matched Continental's, the continued loss could put greater pressure on airlines to match the losses.

On the other hand, a move by one small carrier, American Airlines, to cut fares between New York and Florida — to \$75 off — on peak to Fort Lauderdale, Palm Beach and Orlando, has not been followed by others.

Lowell Duncan Jr., president of corporate counsel for American, said pressure by the major airlines could pressure to cut prices.

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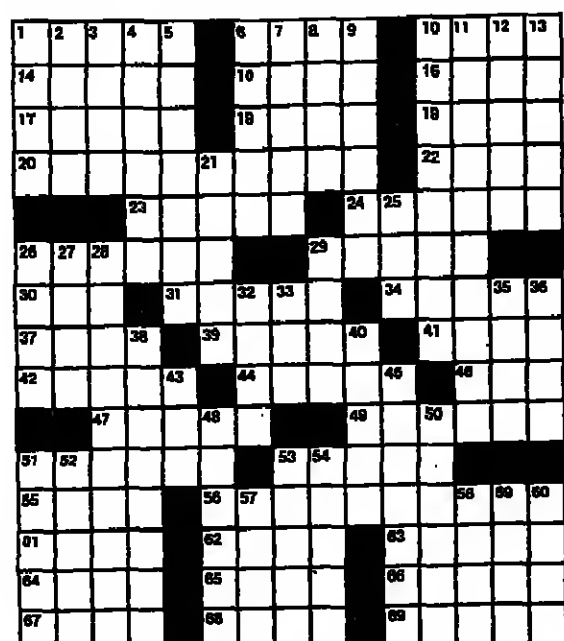
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS



ACROSS

1 Pummels
6 Tater
10 Emily or Wiley
14 Astronaut's
15 Lake NW of
Addis Ababa
16 Moon goddess
17 City on the
Meuse
18 Neighbor of
N.M.
19 Not
20 Not working
22 Center
23 Bridge
24 Workaholic's
anthesis
26 "Cuddle up a
little"
29 Dust-up
30 Promissory
note of a sort
31 He played Mr.
Chips
34 Succinct
37 The sandbox
set
39 Parts
41 June 6, 1944
42 Ham it up
44 Brawn
46 She raised
Cain
47 Cheat

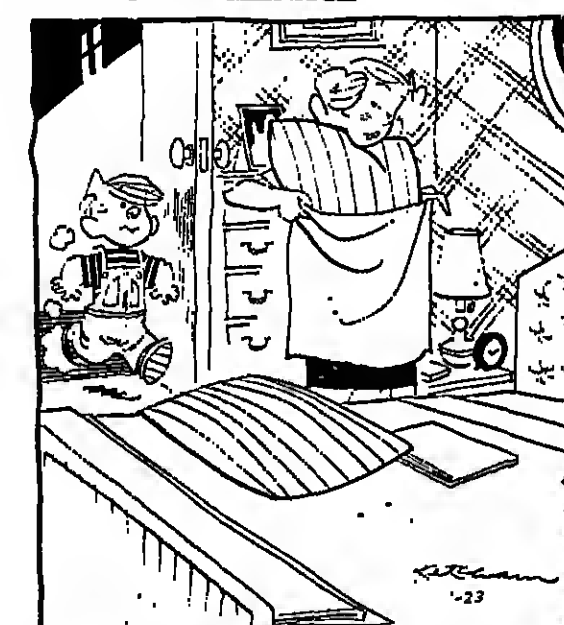
DOWN

49 — with the
same brush
51 Word with puff
or keg
53 Cognizant
55 Wimbledon
winner: 1975
56 Not working
61 Peruse
62 Author Vidal
63 Animate
64 Savoir-faire
65 Pluck
66 Duck
67 Havers
68 Jabbers
69 Stupid

13 More docile
21 Commoned
25 Giant among
Giants
26 Quote
27 Appear on the
horizon
28 Not working
29 British gun
32 A — for news
33 World-famous
retiree
35 Lay by
36 Gave the once-
over
38 Juniors and
seniors, e.g.
40 Bristles
43 Dutch
commune
45 Trilled
46 Befuddled
50 Experience
again
51 Vaccinate, for
one
52 Covered award
53 Anchor
position
54 Sharpens
57 Nick Charles's
wife
58 — the
Terrible
59 Bandline and
Sparks
60 Joint

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON'S GOT A HORRORScope AN' IT SAYS I SHOULD SPEND A LOT OF TIME WITH YOU TODAY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OXUMB
DULEE
YIRAT
CYTHAC

Print answer here: _____

Friday's Jumble: ADAPT CHICK RARELY SCARCE
Answer: "Are they exact copies of the place, sir?" — REPLICAS

WEATHER

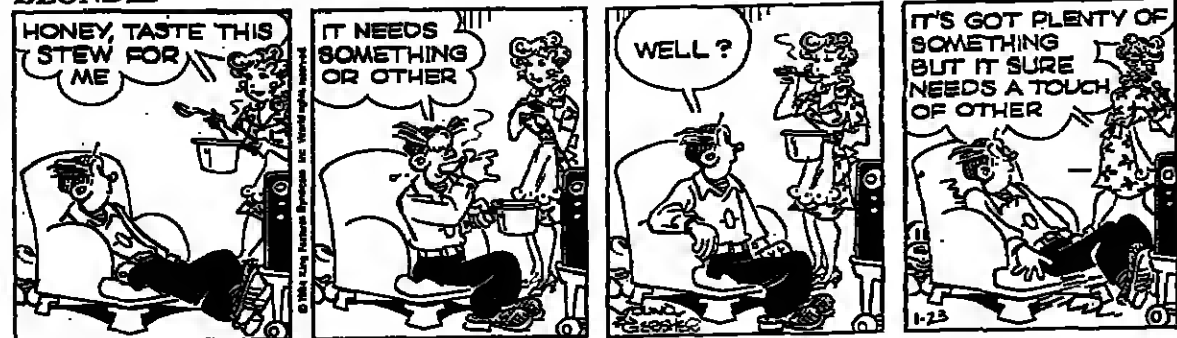
| EUROPE | HIGH | LOW | ASIA | HIGH | LOW |
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| Algeria | 16 | 10 | Beijing | 10 | 4 |
| Athens | 16 | 10 | Bombay | 28 | 22 |
| Berlin | 16 | 10 | Buenos Aires | 28 | 22 |
| Bombay | 28 | 22 | Cairo | 28 | 22 |
| Buenos Aires | 28 | 22 | Calcutta | 28 | 22 |
| Cairo | 28 | 22 | Chongqing | 10 | 4 |
| Calcutta | 28 | 22 | Columbo | 28 | 22 |
| Chongqing | 10 | 4 | Dacca | 28 | 22 |
| Columbo | 28 | 22 | Delhi | 28 | 22 |
| Dacca | 28 | 22 | Hankow | 10 | 4 |
| Delhi | 28 | 22 | Hong Kong | 28 | 22 |
| Hankow | 10 | 4 | Kobe | 10 | 4 |
| Hong Kong | 28 | 22 | London | 16 | 10 |
| Kobe | 10 | 4 | Lyons | 16 | 10 |
| London | 16 | 10 | Manila | 28 | 22 |
| Lyons | 16 | 10 | Medan | 28 | 22 |
| Manila | 28 | 22 | Osaka | 10 | 4 |
| Medan | 28 | 22 | Paris | 16 | 10 |
| Osaka | 10 | 4 | Rangoon | 28 | 22 |
| Paris | 16 | 10 | Seoul | 10 | 4 |
| Rangoon | 28 | 22 | Singapore | 28 | 22 |
| Seoul | 10 | 4 | Taipei | 28 | 22 |
| Singapore | 28 | 22 | Tokyo | 10 | 4 |
| Taipei | 28 | 22 | Yokohama | 10 | 4 |
| Tokyo | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Yokohama | 10 | 4 | | | |

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy with rain. TUESDAY: Partly cloudy with rain. WEDNESDAY: Partly cloudy with rain. THURSDAY: Partly cloudy with rain. FRIDAY: Partly cloudy with rain. SATURDAY: Partly cloudy with rain. SUNDAY: Partly cloudy with rain.

PEANUTS



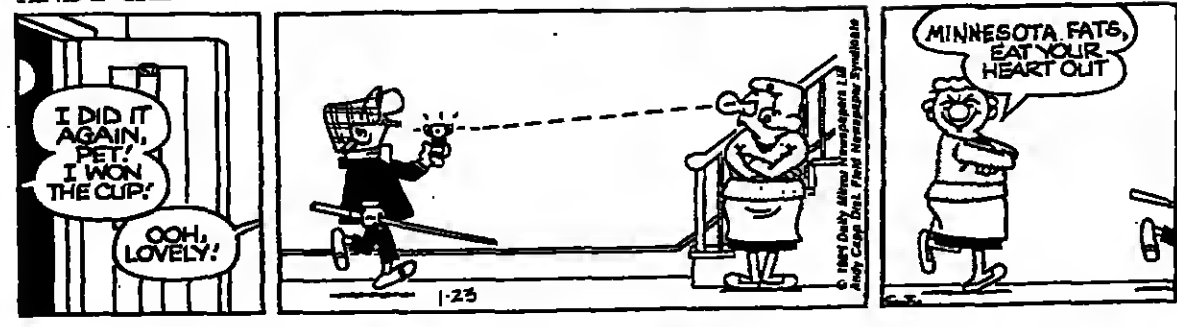
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



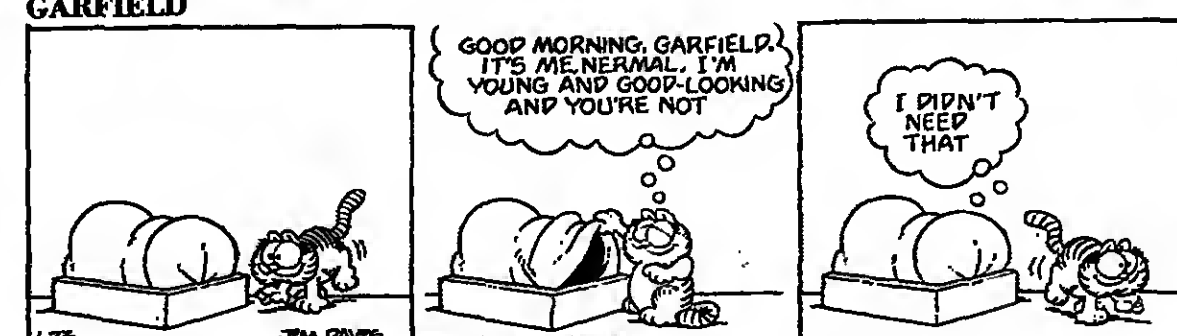
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Rookie Pavin Leads Phoenix Golf by a Shot

PHOENIX, Arizona (UPI) — Cory Pavin birdied the final two holes for a 68 and a one-stroke lead after Saturday's third round of the Phoenix Open golf tournament. Pavin, a rookie on the PGA tour, had a 54-hole total of 201, 12 under par. Larry Mize was in second place on a 67/202, while another stroke back were Curtis Strange, J.C. Snead and Tom Purtzer.

Pavin, 24, reeled off five straight birdies Friday to take the lead before darkness halted play and 21 golfers had to be called off the course. The start of the second round had been delayed by freezing temperatures that left the greens with frost.

4 Are Elected to Pro Football Hall of Fame

TAMPA, Florida (UPI) — Four former National Football League stars — cornerback Willie Brown, wide receiver Charley Taylor, offensive tackle Mike McCormack and defensive tackle Arnie Weinmeister — were elected Sunday to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Brown, in his first year of eligibility following the required five-year waiting period, played 16 seasons with the Denver Broncos and Oakland Raiders. Taylor, elected in his second season of eligibility, played all of his 13 seasons with the Washington Redskins.

McCormack played from 1955-1962 with the Cleveland Browns and Weinmeister played in New York, first for the Yankees of the All-America Football Conference and then for the NFL's Giants during the 1950s.

Walcher, Former Ski Champ, Dies in Race

SCHLADMING, Austria (UPI) — Sepp Walcher, 29, a former world skiing champion, died Sunday in an accident during a race in central Austria. Walcher, the world downhill champion in 1978, broke his neck after he fell and struck his head on a course marker.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
MONTREAL — Signed Brian Smith, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
American League
PHOENIX — Signed Johnny Hiltz, pitcher, to a one-year contract.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
AFC — Signed Neil Raudenbush, cornerback, of the New England Patriots will replace Louie Wright, cornerback, of the Denver Broncos in the Jan. 29 Pro Bowl game.
NFC — Signed Neil Raudenbush, cornerback, of the New England Patriots will replace Louie Wright, cornerback, of the Denver Broncos in the Jan. 29 Pro Bowl game.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
HARTFORD — Signed Tony Currie, right wing, to a one-year contract.
Quebec — Signed Jean-Francois Savard, center, from the Fredericton Express of the American Hockey League.

U.S. College Basketball Conference Standings

| CONFERENCE | TEAM | W | L | PCT. |
|----------------------|-------------------|----|----|------|
| ATLANTIC COAST CONF. | Wake Forest | 12 | 2 | .857 |
| | Duke | 11 | 3 | .786 |
| | North Carolina | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| | Virginia Tech | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| | Georgia Tech | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| | Florida State | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| | UNC-Chapel Hill | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| | NC State | 5 | 9 | .357 |
| | Virginia | 4 | 10 | .286 |
| | Wake Forest | 3 | 11 | .214 |
| BIG TEN CONF. | Illinois | 11 | 2 | .846 |
| | Purdue | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| | Michigan | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| | Indiana | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| | Ohio State | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| | Wisconsin | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| | Nebraska | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| | Iowa | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| | Minnesota | 3 | 10 | .231 |
| | Northwestern | 2 | 11 | .154 |
| SOUTHEASTERN CONF. | Auburn | 11 | 2 | .846 |
| | Georgia | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| | Florida | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| | Alabama | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| | Arkansas | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| | Mississippi State | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| | Tennessee | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| | Kentucky | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| | South Carolina | 3 | 10 | .231 |
| | Louisiana State | 2 | 11 | .154 |
| MIDWEST CONF. | Michigan State | 11 | 2 | .846 |
| | Wisconsin | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| | Indiana | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| | Ohio State | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| | Nebraska | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| | Illinois | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| | Minnesota | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| | Iowa | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| | Northwestern | 3 | 10 | .231 |
| | South Dakota | 2 | 11 | .154 |
| PACIFIC-10 CONF. | UCLA | 11 | 2 | .846 |
| | Stanford | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| | Arizona | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| | Washington | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| | Oregon | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| | California | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| | Washington State | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| | Arizona State | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| | Idaho | 3 | 10 | .231 |
| | Utah | 2 | 11 | .154 |
| SOUTHWEST CONF. | Arizona | 11 | 2 | .846 |
| | Stanford | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| | Washington | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| | Oregon | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| | California | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| | Washington State | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| | Arizona State | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| | Idaho | 4 | 9 | .308 |
| | Utah | 3 | 10 | .231 |
| | South Dakota | 2 | 11 | .154 |

Selected College Basketball Scores

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| FRIDAY'S RESULTS | | Tulane 67, New Orleans 61 | |
| EAST | | Va. Commonwealth 55, W. Kentucky | |
| Ark. 62, Cornell 59 | | Virginia Tech 64, Mississippi 55 | |
| Ga. 62, Columbia 56 | | Wash. & Lee 44, Lynchburg 45 | |
| SOUTH | | MICHIGNEE | |
| Fla. 59, S. Florida 57 | | Baylor 67, Knox 51 | |
| Tulacv 57, Vanderbilt 51 | | Bowling Green 51, Utah 46 | |
| SOUTHWEST | | Chicago 52, Grinnell 57 | |
| Tex. 61, Arizona 51, 49 | | Cleveland 50, W. Texas 55, 57 | |
| Calton 72, Rice 49 | | E. Michigan 61, W. Michigan 59 | |
| SATURDAY'S RESULTS | | Illinois 76, Purdue 52 | |
| EAST | | Illinois 52, 67, Indiana 54, 70 | |
| Iowa 63, Drake 74 | | Toxa 75, Wisconsin 61 | |
| N. Carolina 62, 61 | | Iowa 51, Kansas 56 | |
| N. Conn. 63, Columbia 61 | | Lorain 51, Va. Evansville 74 | |
| N. Dak. 63, 61 | | Marquette 44, Ohio State 57 | |
| N. Carolina 62, 61 | | Miami 49, Cent. Michigan 55 | |
| N. Carolina 62, 61 | | Michigan 53, Indiana 50 | |
| N. Carolina 62, 61 | | Missouri 50, Indiana 50 | |
| N. Carolina 62, 61 | | Mo. Illinois 44, Kent 51, 60 | |
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LANGUAGE

Bottom Line on Tapetalk

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — Secretly recording telephone conversations may be ethically wrong, but the tapes are linguistically revealing. Here, on the relentlessly faithful magnetic tape, is the language of unadorned, denuded of literary pretensions and stripped of the requirements of public presentation, "Tapetalk" is the way people actually speak.

When Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, recorded a conversation with the White House chief of staff, James Baker, this colloquy occurred:

WICK: I got Axel Springer's right-hand man to fly in from Germany.

BAKER: Right.
WICK: Clem Stone can't make it because he is going to be in Germany, but said, "Put me down for whatever you think is necessary."

BAKER: Right.
WICK: I got Dwayne Andreas, Henry Salvatori.

BAKER: Bottom line. What happened?

The brisk, no-nonsense chief of staff used the expression bottom line with a slight variation in the widely accepted meaning. Bottom line originally referred to earnings figures and then rooted itself in business jargon as a compound adjective, in bottom-line responsibility, its widest general use today is "What's the bottom line?" — meaning "What is the essence of the problem?" or "What are the consequences?" To some extent, that was the meaning Baker expressed, but in context, his meaning was "Get to the point."

Thus, thanks to Wick, lexicographers now have a citation for a second meaning of bottom line: If spoken peremptorily, following two crisp "Right's," it means "Stop wasting my time."

In a subsequent taped conversation with his aide Mark Everson, Wick complains of some group that "it is too narrow."

EVERSON: That is why we can't.

WICK: A perspective. Yeah.

EVERSON: — we can't craft a program.

Craft is an old verb, meaning "create with the strength and skill of the hands," which has had a

recent voguish revival. No longer is craft limited to handwork; now brainwork can be done by hand. This practice offends Joseph Alsop, the retired columnist, who also deplores the repeated use of faux (a ritz term for fake) in The New Yorker magazine. One article used faux-papier-mâché, faux-rock porcelain and faux-brown-paper-bag Alsop observed that "the responsible writer spared me the pain of a claim that these objects had been 'beautifully crafted.'"

Crafting a program is like fashioning a plan — a good metaphor when originally used, but false elegance now that it has become hackneyed.

In another tape recording by Wick this time a distorted diary entry, not a secretly taped recording of somebody else — the USIA director recounts a meeting with President Reagan during a motorcade in February 1982.

"As we first got into the car with the president, he said, 'Say hello Charlie, I am having a lot of problems with the right wing and what is this talk about Phil Nicolaides?' I told him that I have put Nicolaides into the Voice of America and had taken him out. That was a loose cannon."

Loose cannon has been careening around the deck of language with great frequency of late (some would say careening around, but I prefer careening, which is what bureaucrats do). In the "Among the New Words" section of American Speech, the phrase was described last year as "someone or something that has become uncontrollable." Its earliest citation is a Public Broadcasting Service panel show, "Washington Week in Review," on Feb. 6, 1981: "Is [he] a loose cannon?"

Don Hauptmann of New York City submitted this comment on the effect of a literal loose cannon, taken from Victor Hugo's 1874 novel "Ninety-Three":

"A frightful thing had just happened. One of the cannonades of the battery, a 24-pounder, had broken loose. This is the heaviest, the most frightful of all accidents. At that moment more terrible can happen to a warship on the open seas and under full sail."

New York Times Service

The (Hic) Benefits of (Hic) Yawning

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If you yawned at a party, your host probably thought you were bored. If you hiccuped, he probably thought you were drunk. In fact, though you may have been both bored and a little drunk, neither may have been the provocation for your yawn or hiccup. Though rarely of medical significance, both these aberrations in breathing are often a source of embarrassment.

There is probably nothing more apparent about yawning than its contagiousness, yet science is hard put to understand why yawning is induced by observing someone else's yawn.

The contagion, however, is not universal. Yawns of babies or animals do not seem to provoke responsive yawning in adults. And I have found that it is possible to interrupt contagious yawning by consciously thinking, "Now, I've seen that person yawn, but I'm not going to do it."

Dr. Perry W. Buffington, writing in Sky, the in-flight magazine of Delta Air Lines, pointed out some strange aspects of yawning: People who are acutely ill yawn less while their condition remains serious, and psychotic individuals hardly ever yawn. Thus far, science lacks explanations for either of these observations.

For baboons, a yawn is a signal to beware, an indication of hostility. In people, however, it is an automatic physiological response that helps to correct an imbalance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the blood. Carbon dioxide is the body's waste gas, and when too much of it builds up in the blood, a yawning reflex is triggered.

A yawn starts with a spasm of the muscles in the mouth and throat, forcing you to open your mouth wide. Once triggered into action, there's no stopping a yawn. You may try to resist the wide-mouthed response, but all you'll end up with is a bizarre grimace that fools no one.

The wide-open mouth allows an exaggerated intake of oxygen-rich air. At the same time, your chest cavity expands and shoulders rise so that your lungs can take in more air than usual. Upon expiration, a large amount of carbon dioxide is released.



A number of different circumstances can provoke a yawn, in addition to seeing someone else yawn. Most of them involve a period of slowed or shallow breathing, such as when you are very tired or under stress, or sitting still and trying to listen intently, or wearing a tight waistband. Or perhaps the room is overheated or the ventilation is poor. People commonly yawn upon leaving a movie theater or concert hall, not because the event was boring but because they had been sitting quietly and breathing shallowly for several hours.

In addition to supplying needed oxygen, a yawn can serve other purposes. It is tension-relieving and most people find that they feel better after yawning. On airplanes, a yawn can help to equalize the pressure in the middle ear when the plane is descending. The hiccup is also a muscular response. Unlike the yawn, however, the hiccup has no redeeming value. It is just an annoyance, the result of mixed-up signals to the diaphragm, that large muscular layer between your chest cavity and abdomen that moves up and down to permit breathing.

The diaphragm is regulated by the phrenic nerves, two bundles of nerve fibers that connect to the spinal cord. Normally, the right and left phrenic nerves operate in unison to produce a smooth muscle action in the diaphragm. When they don't, a series of muscle spasms results, and you are compelled to inhale with each spasm. As you inhale, the glottis, an opening that permits air to pass through the larynx, or voice box, snaps shut, creating the characteristic "hic." The result is an unsuccessful attempt to inhale.

Hiccups are most commonly produced by eating or drinking too fast or too much. Other triggers include fatigue, nervousness, pregnancy, alcoholism, surgery of the chest or abdomen, excessive smoking and exercising too hard or even laughing too heartily after a big meal.

Most of the time, hiccups stop after a few minutes or at most an hour, even if you do nothing to interrupt them. Hiccuping in babies is normal and nothing need be done to stop it. Occasionally, however, hiccuping persists. For Pope Pius XII,

it was an omen. In 1954, he hiccuped for days during an attack of gastritis and when the illness recurred some months later. Four years later, he was struck once more by gastritis and prolonged hiccups, and died a few months later of a stroke.

A Los Angeles man was said to have hiccuped almost nonstop for six years, during which time his weight dropped from 138 pounds (about 62 kilograms) to 74 pounds. Although he tried many of the cures sent to him by 60,000 well-wishers, he believed he was finally helped by prayer to St. Jude, the patron of lost causes.

Chronic hiccups can result from irritation of the stomach, calcium deficiency, gout, tumors, ulcers, brain injury and infections of various sorts. There have actually been "epidemics" of chronic hiccups. They can be caused by hysterical reactions among groups of highly suggestible people, such as schoolchildren, or by an infectious outbreak. One epidemic of hiccups occurred in a ward of a Minnesota hospital; it was eventually shown that all the victims had streptococcal infections. Treated with antibiotics, their hiccups stopped.

Literally hundreds of cures have been suggested for hiccups. The one I learned from my husband has proved 100-percent effective for me: drinking water from the far side of a glass. The principle behind most home remedies is producing a counterirritant that will "shock" the phrenic nerves back into a normal, coordinated rhythm. Flats may have been the originator of the surprise thump on the back. Aristophanes used a feather to tickle the nostrils.

Other remedies include taking a deep breath and holding it as long as possible, then blowing out slowly; drinking a glass of water in a gulp; swallowing dry bread or crushed ice; putting pressure on the eyeballs, and placing an icebag or heat on the diaphragm (just below the rib cage).

Treatments for chronic hiccups include hypnosis, tranquilizers, anesthetics, and, in desperate cases, crushing or severing one of the phrenic nerves. You can forget such suggestions as hanging by your ankles, munching on a wax candle or gulping vinegar.

ENGLAND POSTCARD

Sheffieldish Sing-Song

The Associated Press

SHEFFIELD, England — In Sheffield, people ask questions like "Wasupwithit?" and "Othaoreight?"

To help outsiders understand such things, the city council published a booklet about the local dialect and printed a mere 2,000 copies.

That was two years ago. The 32-page booklet, "Sheffieldish: A Beginner's Phrase Book," is now into a fourth edition and the total print is up to 24,000 copies.

It contains a glossary of local words and phrases, and such gems as "Nadenodagoin" meaning "Now then, are you going?" and "Othaoreight?" or "Are you all right?"

On the cover, an American tourist clutching a guide to Sheffield asks the way to the Beauchief district and is answered by a local lady saying: "Oh, you mean Beechiff."

"Demand has been fantastic. We have had letters from all over the world," said Philip Dent, the press officer at city hall in the Yorkshire steel city.

He said it was expected that Sheffielders who had emigrated would be interested but the curiosity has spread beyond expatriates.

"We have just been asked for two copies by the overseas languages section of the Sorbonne University in Paris, and there have been requests from Denmark and the United States," Dent said.

"When it first came out we did a news release. One or two papers reviewed it and they were very much tongue-in-cheek about it. I suppose the word has got round that it's unusual."

A lot of people are interested in dialects and perhaps Yorkshire in particular, because it is a well-known place.

Dent, who comes from Lincolnshire, confessed that he finds writing Sheffieldish "incredible" — but when people say it, it's much more meaningful.

In Sheffieldish, "You are a miserable person" comes out as "Thar-treighnamy," with dialect and local idiom run together.

"What's the matter with you?" becomes "Wasupwithit?"

Dent said: "I find it difficult to read. You have to read each phrase a couple of times to get the hang of it and that's probably the attrac-

tion. When Sheffielders speak, it's quite a sing-song."

Anyone asking the way in Sheffield may find the directions hard to work out, especially if it involves The Wicker, a city center street.

"Where the water runs over the weir in The Wicker" comes out as "Tweertwaterunsort weerin tweerin."

A Sheffielder who lives in the Attlebridge district, which "asked where he lives," will reply simply: "Oat Chiff."

The classic, which Dent asserts was taken for Chinese by one visitor, is: "Ogwashit? Washit? owashit? owashit?" Which translates: "Who was she with? Was she with you or was she alone?"

The 75-pence (\$1) booklet was compiled by Derek Whomersley, a Sheffielder born and bred who now lives in Devon.

"The booklet was his idea and he worked out how to write down the dialect," said Dent.

"The demand surprised us. We printed 2,000 copies, then another 4,000, but we couldn't meet the demand so we did another 10,000."

"We thought that would exhaust it but we have been asked for copies for over a year, and as we were getting a steady stream of inquiries we've just done another 8,000."

NEW YORK — A federal judge has refused to appoint a legal guardian for the severely handicapped infant known as Baby Doe and, in an unusual legal move, fined a Vermont lawyer who defended the infant's parents.

Judge Roger Miner of Federal District Court in Albany, New York, dismissed the case immediately after hearing the plea and fined A. Lawrence Washburn, Jr., \$500 for harassment.

Mr. Washburn, who gained national attention three months ago when he brought the baby's case into state court, argued Friday in federal court that the child's parents may have violated her civil rights.

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